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ANNUAL REPORT
ON
REFORMS AND PROGRESS
IN CHOSEN (KOREA)
(1915-16)

COMPILED
BY
GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF CHOSEN

KEIJO (SEOUL), JULY, 1917.

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CONTENTS.

MAP OF CHOSEN (KOREA).

DIAGRAMS OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, TRADE, Etc.

INTRODUCTION.

PAGE
1

I. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. Government Offices.	7
2. Native Officials.	7
3. Investigation Works.	8
4. Old Usages.	8
5. Land Survey.	9
6. Preservation of Archæological Remains.	11
7. Museum.	11
8. Korean History.	11
9. Monthly Bulletin.	12
10. Korean Trees for Imperial Shrine... ..	12
11. Buddhist Scriptures.	13
12. Anniversary of New Régime	13

II. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

13. Local Improvement.	14
14. Creation of Island Districts.	14
15. Provincial Governors.	15
16. Prefectural and District Magistrates.	15
17. Prefectural Municipalities.	16
18. Local Government Expenses... ..	17
19. Expenses for Local Needs.	18
20. Village Offices.	21
21. Undertakings with Imperial Donation Funds.	22
A. Undertakings Affording Means of Livelihood.	22
B. Educational Works.	23
C. Relief Work.	23
22. Japanese School Associations.	25

MAR 25 1918 395466

II

	PAGE
23. Encouragement of Meritorious Conduct.	27
24. Works Commemorative of the Coronation	27
25. Imperial Donation Relief Funds.	28
26. Religious Propagation.... ..	28

III. JUSTICE.

27. Law Courts.	30
28. Registration.	31
29. Census.	32
30. Police Summary Judgment.	33
31. Good Offices in Civil Disputes.	34
32. Public Notaries.	34
33. Bailiffs.	35
34. Prisons.	35
35. Finger Prints... ..	36
36. Pardons under New Régime... ..	37
37. Protection of Released Prisoners.	37

IV. PEACE AND ORDER.

38. Defence.	38
39. Standing Army.	38
40. Police System.	39
41. Criminal Offences.	40
42. Printed Matter.	41
43. Boilers, Engines, etc.	42
44. Control of Improper Trades... ..	42
45. Control of Other Trades.	42
46. Fire Brigades.	43
47. Wild Animals.	43

V. FINANCE.

48. Fiscal Adjustment and Independence.	45
49. Accounts for Fiscal Year 1914.	46
50. Budget for Fiscal Year 1916.	47
51. Collection of Inland Revenue.	50
52. Income Tax and Liquor Tax.	51

III

	PAGE
53. Land Tax.	52
Urban Land Tax.	53
54. House Tax.	53
A. Rural House Tax.	53
B. Urban Building Tax.	54
55. Consumption Tax on Liquors and Tobacco... ..	54
A. Liquor Tax.	54
B. Tobacco Tax.	54
56. Mining and Other Taxes.	54
57. Customs Duties.	54
58. <i>Yoktun</i> Lands... ..	55
59. Revenue Stamps.	56
60. Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Proper- ties.	57
61. Public Loans... ..	57

VI. CURRENCY, BANKING, etc.

62. Economic Conditions.	59
63. Money in Circulation.	60
64. Bank of Chosen.	60
65. Clearing House.	62
66. Agricultural and Industrial Banks.	63
67. " <i>Chihō Kinyū Kumiai</i> ". (People's Bank Associations).	65
68. Ordinary Banks.	67

VII. GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS.

69. Ginseng Monopoly.	69
70. Salt Manufacture.	70
71. Heijō (<i>Pyōng-yang</i>) Coal Mines.	71
72. Lumber Undertaking Station.	72

VIII. CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS.

73. Road Construction.	75
A. By Central Government.	75
B. By Local Governments.	75
C. Street Improvement.	76
74. Harbour Improvement.	77

IV

	PAGE
75. River Control and Water Utilization.	77
76. Investigations relative to Civil Engineering Works. ...	78
77. New Offices for Government-General.	78

IX. COMMUNICATIONS.

78. Railway Traffic.	80
79. Railway Construction.	81
80. Regulations for Pilots.	82
81. Harbour Regulations.	82
82. Marine Transportation... ..	83
83. Ocean Going Steamers.	84
84. Communication Facilities.	84
85. Postal Services.	85
86. Telegraphic and Telephonic Services.	87
87. Keijō Post Office.	87
88. The Observatory.	88
89. Light-Houses, etc.... ..	88

X. COMMERCE.

90. Foreign Trade for 1916.	90
91. Trade according to Countries.	92
92. Trade according to Ports.	94
93. Specie and Bullion... ..	95
94. Shipping... ..	95

XI. AGRICULTURE.

95. Agricultural Encouragement and Improvement.	97
96. Distribution of Technical Experts... ..	97
97. Lectures and Practical Demonstrations.	98
98. Model and Experimental Stations.	98
99. Provincial Seedling Stations... ..	99
100. Water Utilization Measures	101
101. Increase in Agricultural Products... ..	102
102. Cultivated Lands.	102
103. Utilization of Public Waste Lands.	103
104. Rice Cultivation, etc.	103

	PAGE
105. Upland Grain.	104
106. Korean Grain for Imperial Coronation Ceremony. ...	104
107. Sericulture.	105
108. Silk Thread Factory.	106
109. Cotton Plantations.	106
110. Tobacco Cultivation.	107
111. Live-Stock.	108
112. Prevention of Cattle Plague... ..	109
113. Horse Breeding.	110
114. Oriental Development Company.	110

XII. TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

115. Business Corporations.	113
116. Chambers of Commerce... ..	115
117. Products Associations.	116
118. Regulations for Markets.	116
119. Inspection of Rice.	117
120. Weights and Measures... ..	118
121. Insurance Business... ..	119
122. Industrial Experimental Laboratory.	120
123. Subsidies given to Industrial Crafts.	121
124. Factories.	121

XIII. MINING.

125. New Mining Regulations.	124
126. Mining Permits.	124
127. Mineral Deposit Survey... ..	125
128. Tentative Exploitation... ..	126
129. Growth of Mining Operations.	126
130. Mineral Products.	127

XIV. FORESTRY.

131. Protection of Forests.	129
132. Measures regarding Injurious Insects.	129
133. Survey of Forests	130
134. Disposal of State Forests and their Products.	130

VI

		PAGE
135.	Experimental Afforestation.	131
136.	Sedling Stations.	132
137.	Afforestation.	133
	A. By Central Government.	133
	B. By Local Governments.	133
	C. Arbor-Day.	134
	D. Non-Government Plantations.	134

XV. FISHERY.

138.	Fishery Grants.	135
139.	Survey of Marine Geology.	136
140.	Pisciculture.	136
141.	Encouragement of Fishery Improvements.	137
142.	Growth of Fishery Industry... ..	137
143.	Refuge Harbours for Fishing Boats.	138
144.	Inspection of Seaweeds for Export.	139
145.	Marine Products and Fishery Associations.... ..	139

XVI. SANITATION.

146.	Hygienic Administration.	141
147.	Regulations for Prevention of Plague... ..	141
148.	Epidemic Diseases.... ..	142
149.	Medical Agencies.	143
150.	Government-General Hospital.	144
151.	Provincial Charity Hospitals.	144
152.	Leper Hospital.	146
153.	Sanitary Associations.	146
154.	Cattle Slaughtering.	146
155.	Waterworks.	147

XVII. EDUCATION.

156.	Educational Works.	149
157.	Public Common Schools.	149
158.	Government Schools of Higher Grade.	151
	A. Higher Common Schools.	151
	B. Girls' Higher Common Schools... ..	151
	C. Special Schools.... ..	152

VII

	PAGE
159. Provincial Industrial Schools. (<i>Jitsugyō-Gakkō</i>)	153
160. Government Agricultural and Dendrological School. ...	154
161. Government Industrial Training School.	155
162. Government Medical Training School.	155
163. Private Schools.	156
164. Schools for Japanese.	157
A. Public Elementary Schools,	157
B. Higher Grade Schools for Japanese.	157
C. Private Schools.	158
165. Training of Teachers.	159
166. Text-Books.	159
167. Educational Expenditure.	160

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	FACING PAGE
1. Former and Present Govenor-General.	6
2. Industrial Exhibition.	6
3. Government-General Museum.... ..	10
4. Finger-Prints.	36
5. New Road and Bridge Construction.	76
6. Harbour Improvement at Jinsen.	76
7. New Government-General Offices.	78
8. Keijō Post Office.	88
9. Keijō Training Station for Sericulture.	106
10. Improved Tobacco Cultivation.	108
11. Horse Breeding at Suigen.	110
12. Arbor-day.	134
13. Leper Hospital.	146
14. Keijō Slaughter House.	146
15. Manual Training in School.	150

ILLUSTRATIVE MAP.

PLAN OF GENZAN HARBOUR.

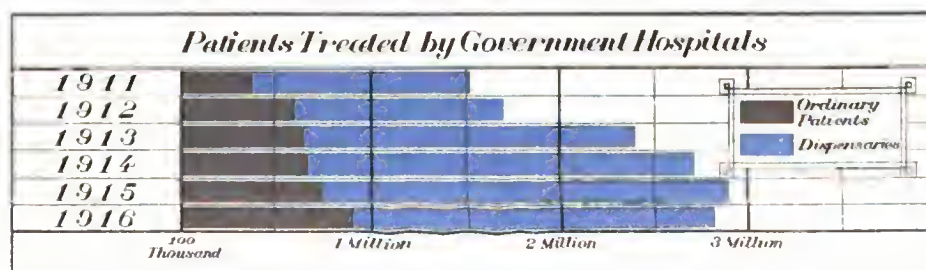
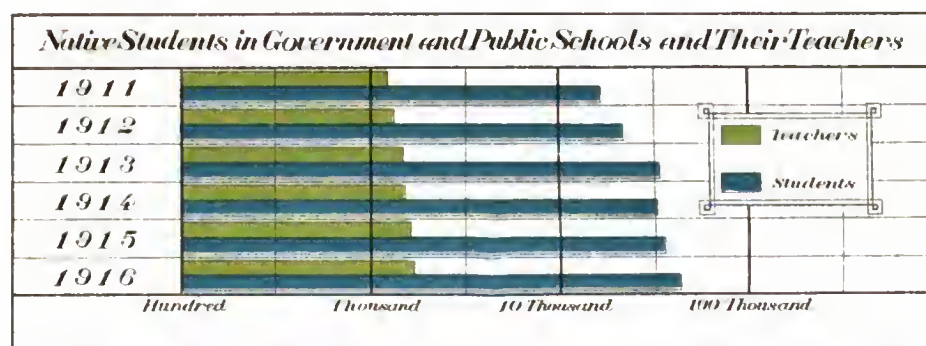
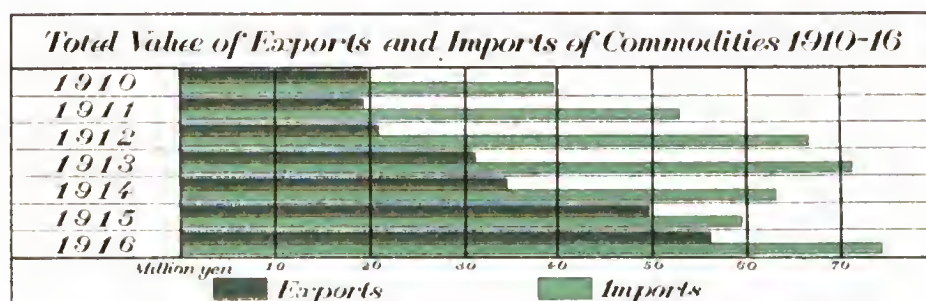
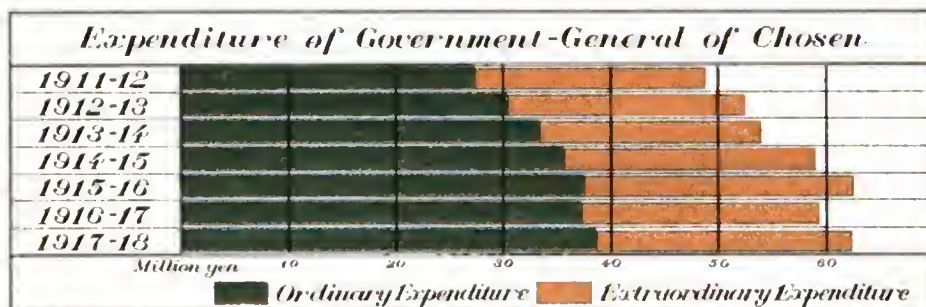
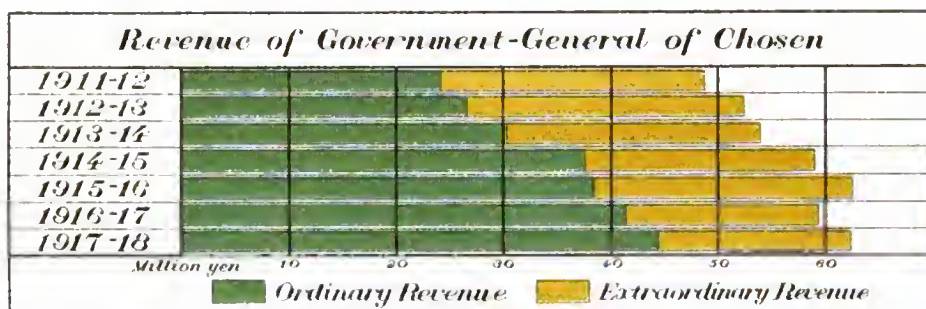
IX

Weights, Measures, and Moneys, with English and French Equivalents.

JAPAN.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
<i>Ri</i>	2.4403382 Miles	3.9272727 Kilomètres.
<i>Ri</i> , (Nautical)	1.1506873 Miles	1.8518182 Kilomètres.
Square <i>Ri</i>	5.9552506 Square Miles. . .	15.4234711 Kilomètres Carrés.
<i>Chō</i> =10 <i>Tan</i>	2.4507204 Acres	99.1735537 Ares.
<i>Tsubo</i>	3.9538290 Square Yards .	3.3057851 Mètres Carrés.
<i>Koku</i> =10 <i>Tu</i> =100 <i>Shō</i> (Liquid)	39.7033130 Gallons.	1.8039068 Hectolitres.
" " " (Dry)	4.9629141 Bushels.	$\frac{1}{16}$ de Tonne.
" (Capacity of vessel)	$\frac{1}{16}$ of one Ton	
<i>Kwan</i> =1,000 <i>Momme</i>	8.2673297 lbs. (Avoir.) . .	3.7500000 Kilogrammes.
	10.0471021 " (Troy) . . .	
<i>Kin</i>	1.3227727 lbs. (Avoir.) . .	6.0000000 Hectogrammes.
	1.6075363 " (Troy) . . .	
<i>Momme</i>	2.1164364 Drams, (Avoir.) .	3.7500000 Grammes.
	2.4113045 Dwts. (Troy) . .	
<i>Yen</i> =100 <i>Sen</i>	2s. 0d. 582.	2.583 Francs.

**Names of Provinces and Principal Cities, Towns, Districts,
Mountains, Rivers, Islands, and Bays according to
Japanese and Korean Pronunciation.**

Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean
Provinces.			
<i>Chūsei-dō</i>	<i>Chyung-chyong-Tō</i>	<i>Kijō</i>	<i>Ki-syong</i>
<i>Heian-dō</i>	<i>Pyōng-an</i> „	<i>Kisen</i>	<i>Heui-chyon</i>
<i>Keiki-dō</i>	<i>Kyong-geui</i> „	<i>Kōzan</i>	<i>Kap-san</i>
<i>Keishō-dō</i>	<i>Kyong-sang</i> „	<i>Kōshō</i>	<i>Hū-chyang</i>
<i>Kōgen-dō</i>	<i>Kang-uon</i> „	<i>Maho</i>	<i>Ma-po</i>
<i>Kwōkai-dō</i>	<i>Houng-hai</i> „	<i>Ranan</i>	<i>Na-nam</i>
<i>Kankyō-dō</i>	<i>Ham-gyong</i> „	<i>Roryōshin</i>	<i>No-ryang-jin</i>
<i>Zenla-dō</i>	<i>Chyol-la</i> „	<i>Ryūgam-po</i>	<i>Yong-gum-po</i>
		<i>Ryūzan</i>	<i>Yong-san</i>
Places where Provincial Government is Located.		<i>Sakushū</i>	<i>Sak-jyū</i>
<i>Gishū</i>	<i>Wi-jū</i>	<i>Seikoshin</i>	<i>Syo-ho-jin</i>
<i>Heijō</i>	<i>Pyōng-yang</i>	<i>Senzen</i>	<i>Syon-chyon</i>
<i>Kaishū</i>	<i>Hai-jū</i>	<i>Shōjō</i>	<i>Chyang-syong</i>
<i>Kankō</i>	<i>Ham-heung</i>	<i>Sozan</i>	<i>Cho-san</i>
<i>Keijō</i>	<i>Seoul</i>	<i>Suian</i>	<i>Syu-an</i>
<i>Kwōshū</i>	<i>Koang-jyu</i>	<i>Taiden</i>	<i>Tai-tyon</i>
<i>Koshū</i>	<i>Kong-jyu</i>	<i>Tōrai</i>	<i>Tong-nai</i>
<i>Kyōjō</i>	<i>Kyong-syong</i>	<i>Ulsan</i>	<i>Ulsan</i>
<i>Seishū</i>	<i>Chyong-jyū</i>	<i>Unzan</i>	<i>Unsan</i>
<i>Shinshū</i>	<i>Chin-jyū</i>	<i>Yeitōho</i>	<i>Yong-dung-po</i>
<i>Shunsei</i>	<i>Chyung-chyon</i>	Principal Mountains.	
<i>Taikyū</i>	<i>Tai-kū</i>	<i>Chōhaku-san</i>	<i>Chyang-paik-san</i>
<i>Zenshū</i>	<i>Chyong-jyū</i>	<i>Shōhaku-san</i>	<i>Syo-paik-san</i>
		<i>Taihaku-san</i>	<i>Thai-paik-san</i>
Principal Seaports.		Principal Rivers.	
<i>Chinnampo</i>	<i>Chinnampo</i>	<i>Daidō</i>	<i>Tai-dong</i>
<i>Fusan</i>	<i>Pusan</i>	<i>Kankō</i>	<i>Han-gang</i>
<i>Genzan</i>	<i>Won-san</i>	<i>Kinkō</i>	<i>Keum-gang</i>
<i>Jinsen</i>	<i>Chemulpo</i>	<i>Oryoku</i>	<i>Am-nok-kang (Yalu)</i>
<i>Jōshin</i>	<i>Syong-jin</i>	<i>Rakutō</i>	<i>Nak-tong-gang</i>
<i>Kunsan</i>	<i>Kunsan</i>	<i>Tōman</i>	<i>Tūman-gang (Tumen)</i>
<i>Musan (Masampo)</i>	<i>Masampo</i>	Principal Islands.	
<i>Mokpo</i>	<i>Mokpo</i>	<i>Kyosai</i>	<i>Ko-jyei</i>
<i>Seishin</i>	<i>Chyong-jin</i>	<i>Saishū</i>	<i>Chyei-jū</i>
<i>Shin-gishū</i>	<i>Shin-wijū</i>	<i>Utsuryō</i>	<i>Ul-leung</i>
Principal Districts.		Principal Bays.	
<i>Hekido</i>	<i>Pyok-dong</i>	<i>Chinkai</i>	<i>Chin-hai</i>
<i>Junsen</i>	<i>Syun-chyon</i>	<i>Kōryō</i>	<i>Koang-nyang</i>
<i>Kaijō</i>	<i>Kai-syong</i>	<i>Yeikō</i>	<i>Yong-heung</i>
<i>Kwainai</i>	<i>Hoi-ryong</i>		
<i>Keikō</i>	<i>Kyong-heung</i>		



INTRODUCTION.

During the year under review, i. e. 1915–16, no significant change took place in the organization of the Government of Chosen or in its administration, except for a few readjustments. But important events happened in quick succession, such as Chosen's loyal participation in the celebration of the Imperial coronation, the industrial exhibition commemorating five years of Japanese administration, the Governor-General's proclamation reviewing the administration of the past five years and giving notice of further efforts to be made for the welfare of the Peninsula, the change in Governor-General, etc., and the progress, moral and material, made in Chosen showed itself in a more tangible and effective form year by year, notwithstanding that the European war, each year it continues, more and more affects, beneficially and otherwise, the economic and financial affairs of the Peninsula.

Several years having elapsed since the inauguration of the new régime necessitated by the annexation of the Peninsula by Japan, the Government-General held in the autumn of 1915 an Industrial Competitive Exhibition (物産共進會) at Keijō to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the new régime.* The exhibition presented in concrete form the advance or development made during the new régime in many branches of agriculture, commerce, industry, communications, education, and sanitation, by means of exhibits of agricultural and industrial products, and models or miniatures of various industrial plants, communication facilities, sanitary measures, and educational works, with illustrative diagrams and brief statistics. Reviewing the development of the Korean agricultural and industrial products exhibited, as shown by statistics, the returns for all the products of the Peninsula totalled over 300,000,000 *yen*, more than double that for the year of annexation. The production of rice, the chief agricultural staple of the Peninsula, which stood at a little less than 8,000,000 *koku*, increased to over 12,000,000 *koku*; wheat, including barley, increased from 3,500,000 to 6,600,000 *koku*, beans from 2,400,000 to 3,500,000 *koku*, cotton from 11,000,000 to 45,000,000 *kin*, mineral products from 6,067,000 *yen* to 10,515,000 *yen* in value, marine products from 8,140,000 *yen* to 13,234,000 *yen*, and the out-

* Korea was annexed to Japan in August, 1910, but before that she was a protectorate of Japan for four years, during which time certain reforms and progress were instituted.

put of factories from 19,000,000 *yen* to 45,914,000 *yen*. Trees planted for afforestation during the past six years numbered over 250,000,000. The exhibition contained 48,765 exhibits, and the total expenses of the exhibition amounted to 496,843 *yen*. His Imperial Highness Prince Kau-in honoured, as representative of His Majesty the Emperor, the opening ceremony of the exhibition. The period of the exhibition was fifty-one days, September 11 to October 31, during which time the total number of visitors reached 1,164,383 or an average of 22,831 visitors per day. The general public, especially the Korean, had in it a unique opportunity to appreciate the progress made in the material and moral development of the country under the new régime, and it proved a very strong stimulus to further improvement.

The State finances during the protectorate régime were scant and complicated, so much so that the total revenues of the former Government, amounting to 23,000,000 *yen* on an average each year, including a loan of several million *yen* advanced yearly by the Japanese Government without interest, hardly covered the State expenses, while 14,700,000 *yen* on an average each year, in addition to military expenditure, was also defrayed by the Japanese Government for the maintenance of railways, posts, telegraphs, telephones, law courts, and the Residency-General. Along with various financial reforms and improvements, especially by establishing the special account of the Government-General as distinct from the Imperial Government account after the annexation, all the Government expenses in Korea were to be met by taxes and other receipts collected in the Peninsula, and the deficit, if any, to be made good by the Imperial Treasury of Japan, so that all Government expenses in Chosen, except military expenses, were to be discharged out of the revenues collected in the Peninsula in the near future, and the total revenue for 1911 was 52,284,464 *yen*, of which 12,350,000 *yen* was granted by the Imperial Government. Financial readjustment being continually carried out by curtailing, on the one hand, its administrative and other expenses as far as possible, except those incurred in giving encouragement to productive undertakings and education, and by augmenting, on the other hand, the revenue by levying new taxes and readjusting revenue sources in such a way as not to lay any unnecessary burden upon the people, the Government-General finally drew up a plan for establishing fiscal independence of the Home Government within five years from the fiscal year 1914. Thus the annual grant from the Japanese Government amounting to 12,350,000 *yen* being gradually

reduced year by year, it appeared as 7,000,000 *yen* only in the budget for the fiscal year 1916, while the total revenue for the same year, including this grant, swelled to 59,848,998 *yen*. The annual grant will disappear from the budget for the fiscal year 1918, when fiscal independence will be established in the Peninsula.

The foreign trade of Korea was originally very insignificant, especially in regard to export, which, before the beginning of the Japanese protectorate (1907), amounted to 8,000,000 *yen* only, with an import of two or three times that sum. During the protectorate régime (1907–1910) the exports more than doubled, yet excess of imports was always in evidence. As the sequel of agricultural and industrial encouragement, the export trade gradually increased after the annexation and grew remarkably in later years so that it reached 49,492,000 *yen* in 1915 and 56,801,000 *yen* in 1916. The import trade also increased, but the very conspicuous feature of considerable excess of imports over exports, prevailing for many years and going up to over 46,000,000 *yen* in 1912, was greatly lessened by the increase in exports from 1915 onward and “the so-called unfavourable balance of trade” has become less significant. In short, the foreign trade of Korea during the past eleven years has increased by more than three times (39,207,031 *yen* in 1906 and 131,258,739 in 1916), or six times in exports and more than two times in imports.

His Majesty, Emperor YOSHIMITO, ascended the Imperial Throne on July 31, 1912, on the death of his revered father, Emperor Meiji. But the coronation was not held until November, 1915, when it took place at Kyōto, the old capital of Japan. The representative of the royal family of Prince Li, the Governor-General, Count Terauchi, 13 Provincial Governors, several representative Koreans of each rank, etc., were invited to attend the coronation, and the Korean representatives were treated exactly on the same footing as the Japanese according to their respective ranks. The Imperial coronation was celebrated in Keijō and other towns and villages in Chosen, and all classes of the annexed territory—the royal family of Prince Li, the peccage, the old *Yangban* class, and the people in general—testified to their loyalty and devotion to their Imperial sovereign equally with loyal Japanese. On this auspicious occasion, 10,092 prisoners had their sentences commuted, while 200,000 *yen* was given to Korea from the Imperial purse to be expended in charity. Under the merciful reign of His August Majesty, in strong contrast to the old régime which was characterized by official extortion, the newly annexed people are not only appreciating

the justice and equity thus secured to them, but are gradually becoming transformed into loyal subjects of the Empire.

The treatment of Koreans after the annexation was fully described in the Annual Report for 1910. As already alluded to, *Treatment of Koreans.* in order to establish fiscal independence in the Peninsula financial retrenchment was rigorously carried out, especially by curtailing administrative expenses. But neither the Imperial Government nor the Government-General ever tried to cut down the annual allowance of 1,500,000 *yen* granted to Prince Li's Household out of the budget of the Government-General, which amount was the same as that Prince Li received when he was Emperor, notwithstanding His Highness' Household has been re-arranged on a much simpler footing. The Heir to the Prince, educated in Japan since 1907 and now studying in the Military Academy there, was recently betrothed to Princess Masako, a daughter of His Highness Prince Nashimoto, a Prince of the Blood.

The legal status of Koreans is much the same as that of Japanese, the more so as the Japanese civil and commercial law was made applicable to Koreans and Japanese alike as a general principle in April, 1912, while certain exceptions in the law of person have been made for Koreans so as to give them the benefit of their own peculiar usages. Further, according to Dispatch No. 240 of the Civil Governor, issued on August 7, 1915, the marriage of Korean women to Japanese and Japanese women to Koreans is legally recognized.

The spread of Japanese, or the new national language, among the Koreans has been so remarkable that students in common schools *Japanese Language.* after two years' study can not only understand lessons given in Japanese but freely talk in it, and text books used in high schools are now all written in Japanese with the exception of reading books for the Korean and Chinese languages, and students in the Higher Professional Schools can take notes of the lectures in Japanese. The educational authorities are of course making serious efforts for the spread of the new national language among the Koreans. Since the new educational system came into force in 1911, the Japanese language has been made an obligatory subject in the curriculum of Government and Public Schools. Private Schools maintained by Christian missions and others have not been slow in adopting it as a regular subject of study, and the new private school regulations enforced in 1914 require all private schools to teach the Japanese language as a regular course. In addition, over 400 public common schools are now holding night

schools for the national language, while the gendarmercy and police and other bodies have organized more than 2,000 new national language associations. Not only are Koreans natural linguists, but the construction of the Korean language is very similar to that of the Japanese, in neither of which is the verb reflective, as in European and the Chinese languages. Furthermore, the present economic influence encourages Koreans to acquire the Japanese language, as Japanese in Korea occupy the position of employers of Koreans in many cases.

As fully stated in the Annual Report of 1910, when the Governor-General, Count Terauchi, assumed office in the Peninsula

*Governor-General's
Proclamation.*

by Imperial Order at the time of the annexation (1910), he issued a proclamation in which he stated the reason for bringing Korea under the Imperial rule of Japan, the treatment to be conceded to all classes of the annexed people, etc. After five years' administration under his directorship, His Excellency issued on January 6, 1916, a proclamation in which he reviewed the advancement made in administration, finance, education, sanitation, etc., in the Peninsula under the merciful reign of their Imperial Majesties, the late Emperor Meiji and the present Emperor, expressed his appreciation of the co-operation of officials under him, and the sympathy constantly exhibited by the people; at the same time he strongly pointed out to the general public that the works done in the past were only the beginnings of progress, and that still greater exertions must be made by officials and people in close co-operation to secure the continued welfare of the Peninsula and the Empire at large, and so fulfil the Imperial wishes.

When Count Okuma resigned office as the Minister-President of State, or Premier, in Japan on October 9, 1916, Governor-General

*Change in
Governor-General.*

Field Marshal Count Terauchi was summoned by his Imperial master to organize a new Cabinet, and he resigned his post as Governor-General of Chosen on his appointment as Minister-President of State. Field Marshal Count Hasegawa was appointed Governor-General in his stead on October 16, 1916. The development of the Peninsula under the administration of Count Terauchi, covering nearly six years, made great advance by reason of his unique organizing ability and his untiring efforts, though certain reforms had been initiated under the wise advice and careful guidance of the Resident-General, Prince Ito, during the Protectorate régime. Count Hasegawa having served in the Peninsula as Commander-in-Chief for a period of over two years, during which he often acted in the capacity of Resident-General in the

absence of Prince Ito, his appointment was greatly appreciated by the people, especially by those Koreans who were familiar with his ability and prestige. On the change being effected His Majesty was graciously pleased to address words of appreciation to the former Governor-General and to his successor.

Various administrative, economic, educational, and sanitary measures having been steadily carried out during the past few years, the moral and material progress effected, even in so brief a period, is by no means inconsiderable. The work in administration and other undertakings for the year 1915-16, and the progress made during several years past, are dealt with in the following chapters.



Marshal Count Terauchi, Ex-Governor-General.



Marshal Count Hasegawa, New Governor-General.



Prince and Princess Kan-in visiting the Industrial Exhibition.



Machinery Hall.



Silk-worm Cocoons in the Agricultural Section,

I. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. Government Offices.

No marked change in the organization of the Government-General of Chosen and its affiliated offices was made during the year under review (1915-16), though the number of bureaus in the Government-General was reduced from nine to three, and partial modification of some affiliated offices was effected.

The more the various undertakings being carried out in Chosen are advanced and added to, the greater is the tendency for the administration conducted by the Government Offices and the administrative expenses to expand and become complex in character. Still, while faithfully observing the fundamental policy of administrative and financial retrenchment by simplifying the administrative process and thereby curtailing State expenditure, save with regard to expenses incurred in securing development in the industry and education of the country, which is of vital importance in the present stage of the Peninsula, administrative readjustment of the Government organs has been carried out four times since the year in which the Annexation of Korea took place (1910), all having as their aim the reduction of the grant to Korea from the general account of the Imperial Government, so as to establish fiscal independence within five years from the fiscal year 1914. A synoptic table here attached shows the general features of the organization of the Government-General and its affiliated offices as they stood in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916.

2. Native Officials.

With regard to Government officials and employees, Japanese were principally employed in those responsible places or positions requiring technical knowledge, while Koreans were employed as assistants or subordinates. Yet all the members of the Central Council, five Provincial Governors out of thirteen, all Provincial Councillors, all District Magistrates, and all Village Headmen were appointed exclusively from among the native population. The total

number of Government officials and employees paid out of the State revenues at the close of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916, was 38,166, of whom 17,230 were natives. In addition, there were 4,146 officials and employees (including school teachers) maintained out of the revenues obtained from local levies, Imperial Donation Funds, Japanese School Association Funds, and Korean Common School Funds; of this number, 1,599 were Koreans.

Though the Japanese officials and employees outnumber the natives at present, with the educational growth of the Koreans Government positions in the future will be filled by natives much more freely than has hitherto been the case.

3. Investigation Works.

With a view to furnishing material or reference for the improvement of administrative measures and for the development of agriculture and industry, various investigation works were carried out. Beginning with the investigation of old usages and land survey including cadastre, there were set on foot, to stimulate the industrial growth, surveys of mineral deposits and forests, and investigations of marine products, industrial products, revenue sources, and rivers and harbours. In addition, an archæological investigation and the collection of material for the compilation of a complete Korean history were also undertaken. Of these investigation works, those relating to the industries and the river systems will be treated of in their respective chapters, while the remainder are dealt with in the sections immediately following.

4. Old Usages.

The work of investigating old usages and institutions in order to secure important material in effecting improvement in administrative measures, as well as to furnish as many useful examples as possible for the application of old usages in administering justice to Koreans, was continued as heretofore. The investigation of usages relating to the civil law was all but completed, but there still remained other usages and customs to be investigated.

Investigation of special usages was also made in accordance with requests of law courts, and those so made during the year reached thirty-six in number. The investigation works hitherto

Affiliated Offices of Government-General

Railway

Commu
Burea

Seamen'

Tempor
Surve

Custom

Lumber
Stati

Govern
Govern

Heijō C
Stati

Model I

Central
Custom

Civil E
Higher

Local I
Govern

Syno
Marc

carried out by the Governor-General's Councillors' Room was transferred to the charge of the Central Council in the year under review.

5. Land Survey.

Since the land survey was first begun in the Peninsula over six years have elapsed, and the work in all its branches is now in a greatly advanced stage. Of triangulation surveys, primary triangulation throughout the Peninsula was completed by November of the year 1914, and secondary triangulation by July, 1916. The land survey being carried out primarily for cadastre purposes, necessitating the measuring of each lot of land, geographical features in detail could not be accurately laid down. Topographical surveying, therefore, was begun in April of the year 1914, and 4,870 square *ri* had been surveyed by March 31, 1916.

The work of the Survey Bureau was steadily carried on throughout the year, both in the field and indoors, as shown in the following table :—

End of March, 1916.

Description	Work Completed			Work Remaining
	Fiscal Year 1915	Up to End of Fiscal Year 1914	Total	
Points selected . . .	Square <i>Ri</i> —	Square <i>Ri</i> 14,200	Square <i>Ri</i> 14,200	Square <i>Ri</i> —
Area Surveyed, containing Principal Points of Primary Triangulation { Signal Poles erected . . .	—	14,200	14,200	—
{ Points observed . . .	—	14,200	14,200	—
{ Points computed . . .	—	14,200	14,200	—
Area Surveyed, containing Subsidiary Points of Primary Triangulation observed . . .	—	14,200	14,200	—
Area Surveyed, containing Principal and Subsidiary Points of Secondary Triangulation observed	2,247	11,953	14,200	—
Places in which Base Lines were Surveyed. . .	—	13	13	—
Length of Levelling Lines Surveyed. . . .	<i>Ri</i> 199	<i>Ri</i> 1,505	<i>Ri</i> 1,704	—
Topographical Survey { Scale 1 : 50,000. . .	Square <i>Ri</i> 3,081	Square <i>Ri</i> 1,789	Square <i>Ri</i> 4,870	9,330
{ „ 1 : 25,000. . .	247	160	407	311
{ „ 1 : 10,000. . .	16	—	16	34

Description		Fiscal Year 1915	Up to Fiscal Year 1914	Total
Field Work	No. of Villages, Boundaries of which were readjusted	864	2,074	2,838
	Preparatory Investigation { No. of Village Wards, Boundaries of which were readjusted	9,480	18,654	28,134
	{ No. of Land Lots applied for survey	5,949,874	11,665,409	17,615,283
	No. of Points, Theodolite Traverse	1,051,314	2,155,656	3,206,970
	Theodolite Traverse and Cadastre Survey { No. of Lots.	6,030,092	10,031,051	16,061,143
	{ Area	1,645,361	2,365,118	4,010,479
	No. of Land Lots classified according to value of yield	5,153,136	6,628,499	11,781,635
Indoor Work	Original Cadastre Maps . .	6,716,360	7,588,738	14,305,098
	No. of Lots verified { Applications submitted by Land Owners	6,847,308	7,546,021	14,393,329
	{ Books of Land Record . .	6,878,908	7,514,421	14,393,329
	Area Computed { No. of Lots.	6,110,742	5,315,680	11,426,422
	{ Area	1,275,588	1,073,528	2,349,116
	Cadastre Maps { No. of Lots.	4,507,776	5,910,180	10,417,956
	{ No. of Maps	155,807	205,558	361,365
	No. of Lots { Entered in Record Books . .	6,893,029	2,959,098	9,852,127
	{ Entered in Cadastre Books . .	6,741,018	2,721,806	9,462,824
	{ Entered in Books arranged according to Lists of Land Owners	4,835,551	1,246,112	6,081,663
	No. of Lots having ownership finally determined	5,977,095	1,245,663	7,222,758

As mentioned in the previous Annual Report, the land survey programme was recast as an eight years and ten months' consecutive work from the year 1910 at the aggregate expense of 20,406,489 *yen*; and of this sum 13,361,076 *yen* had been defrayed up to the end of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916.



Entrance to Government-General Museum.



Porcelains of the Kōrai Era, Chosen.



Bronze Mirrors of the *Han*, *Tang*, and
Sung Eras, China.

6. Preservation of Archæological Remains.

The investigation of historical remains which was begun in 1909 being roughly completed, as mentioned in the Annual Report for 1914, regulations concerning the preservation of historic ruins and remains were promulgated on July 4, 1916. Any historic ruin or buildings, sites of palaces or temples, Buddhist images, earthen-wares, and other objects, calculated to serve as reference in regard to history, the industrial arts, and archæology, when discovered should be reported to the nearest police captain; if they are worthy of preservation they should be officially recorded; and such as are thus recorded should not be removed, altered, or exported without Government permission. In order to carry out more uniformly the investigation and preservation of historic ruins and remains, a commission for investigating historic relics was organized in the Government-General in 1916.

7. Museum.

As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1909, a temporary museum was established in the grounds of Prince Li's palace by "availing itself of some of the old buildings".

With the progress of the investigation of historic relics, a museum of a more permanent nature for the preservation and exhibition of Korean *objets d'art* was erected in order to meet the requirements of the industrial exhibition held in 1915, and it was arranged that it should be permanently open to the public even after the close of the exhibition. To this new museum, many unique specimens of Korean arts and historical remains of Chinese Turkestan were added.

8. Korean History.

There are many histories or records of the different dynasties or kingdoms of Korea. It was customary for a succeeding dynasty to authorize the writing of the history of the previous dynasty. Under such conditions no really authentic or systematized history of Korea was possible, as the compiler often under-rated, if he did not ignore

altogether, any merit shown by the previous dynasty. Therefore a commission to compile a history of Korea was organized in the Central Council by attaching to it several professors of history of the Tokyo Imperial University.

9. Monthly Bulletin.

In addition to the daily Official Gazette, in which the promulgation of laws and ordinances, the movements of important officials, official information and reports, etc., are recorded, the Government-General publishes a monthly bulletin called "Chosen I-ho" (朝鮮彙報) with a view to making known to the public the work of various branches of administration, industrial development and important undertakings, and the measures carried out in the Peninsula. The editors of this bulletin are high officials of various departments of the Government. Its leading articles deal with official scientific research or reports, but articles contributed by private individuals are also freely admitted. At present 4,500 copies are published each month, of which 3,300 copies are distributed gratis, chiefly among the local government offices of Chosen and Japan, newspapers, Chambers of Commerce, and other business corporations, and 1,200 copies are on sale to the general public.

10. Korean Trees for Imperial Shrine.

On decision being reached to erect and dedicate a Shrine to the memory of Emperor Meiji in Tokyo, it was also decided that trees offered by the general public should be planted in the surrounding grounds to beautify it. On this becoming known, many persons in the Peninsula came forward with offers of Korean trees, begging to be allowed the privilege of thus showing their loyalty and devotion to the late Emperor. The number of persons offering trees peculiar to the Peninsula reached 227, and as many as 243 of the trees offered were accepted. In addition, the Government-General also arranged to send 355 trees from its nursery station and forests. Of the species thus offered, *abies holophylla*, *prunus Nakaii*, *acer trifolium*, *lespedeza*, *praecox*, etc., were the principal ones sent from the Peninsula.

11. Buddhist Scriptures.

The Annual Report for 1914 stated that the blocks used for printing the Chinese translation of the Buddhist scriptures, which are kept in the famous Kai-in-ji (*Hai-un-sa* 海印寺), a temple in Kyōsen District (峽川郡), South Keishō Province, were made seven hundred years ago in the reign of King *Kō-jong* (高宗) (1214–1259), and that the Government had decided to preserve these famous blocks as a State treasure and to print several sets of Buddhist scriptures from them. In order to commemorate the merciful régime inaugurated in Korea under Emperor Meiji, a set of these Buddhist scriptures was, with Imperial sanction, donated to Senyū-ji, a Buddhist temple at Kyōto, which enjoyed the patronage of the late Emperor.

12. Anniversary of New Régime.

October 1, 1910, was the day on which the new régime was inaugurated by the establishment of the Government-General and its affiliated offices in Korea by reason of its annexation by Japan. Not only was the conclusion of the treaty of annexation and its execution carried out most amicably, and without any hitch being occasioned by the Korean Government or the people, but the administration under the new régime being conducted very smoothly during the several years since elapsing, people are to-day enjoying moral and material benefit under the merciful reign of His Gracious Majesty the Emperor.

In order to commemorate this auspicious day, it was decided to observe the first of October as a holiday by closing all Government offices and schools.

II. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

13. Local Improvement.

With readjustment of administrative divisions by amalgamating numerous districts and villages, or by creating prefectural municipalities and island districts, and with increase in local finance by readjusting local levies, by utilizing the Imperial Donation Funds, or by receiving liberal aids from the Central Government, the local administration in the Peninsula is improving year by year. With industrial and educational encouragement, and sanitary improvements, the welfare of the local people is greatly enhanced. In contrast to the old régime, under which the country people were too afraid to build fine houses and were content to live in huts in order to avoid official extortion, they now enjoy security of life and property, and are no longer afraid to build two-storied houses or buildings with tiled roofs, if possessed of the means to do so.

With the growth in industrial undertakings and the extension of public works, labourers or the coolie class not only obtain better wages but have fair opportunity to save part of their earnings.

14. Creation of Island Districts.

The organic regulations for local administration were again modified in May, 1915, by which two Island Districts, viz., Saishūtō (Quelpart Island) and Utsuryōtō (*Ul-leung-do*), were created. The administrative divisions of the Peninsula to-day comprise 13 Provinces, 12 Urban Prefectures, 218 Rural Districts, 2 Island Districts, and 2,519 Villages. The above mentioned islands, though forming part of rural districts, are situated some distance from the mainland and experience much inconvenience in communication, so their local administration, hitherto conducted by the ordinary rural district to which they were attached, has been separated from the district administration and Island Magistrates, called Tōshi (島司), have been appointed to them. The Tōshi is entrusted with police power in addition to his function as a rural district magistrate. The Tōshi has also power to issue administrative ordinances. Thus

more power is vested in the Island Magistrates than in ordinary district magistrates in order to meet the local needs of these islands.

15. Provincial Governors.

Provincial Governors, whose functions were fully set forth in the Annual Report for 1910, being held responsible to the Governor-General, execute laws and ordinances, supervise the administration of their jurisdictional districts, and direct officials under them, while they may issue administrative ordinances. In contrast to Provincial Governors in Japan, they supervise the financial administration, especially the collection of State taxes, but have little or no direct control over the police administration, which belongs entirely to Provincial Police Directors, though they may order the latter to employ police force or require them to issue necessary ordinances regarding local police or sanitary affairs. The organic regulations of local administration being again modified in March, 1915, with regard to the issuing of ordinances by Provincial Police Directors, they must now obtain the Governor's consent before so doing. Thus administrative harmony between the Provincial Governor and Police Director is more fully secured than before.

16. Prefectural and District Magistrates.

Prefects and District Magistrates, having charge of local administration within their jurisdictional districts, execute it under the guidance and control of the Governor of the province in which they are located. The Prefects have been selected from among Japanese formerly holding the office of Resident in Korea or who were once high officials in Japan. On the other hand, District Magistrates have been appointed from among those Koreans who were District Magistrates under the ex-Korean Government, or those having special ability and reputation.

As the functions appertaining to the revenue offices in Korea are entrusted to the Local Governments, the Prefectural and District Magistrates are charged with the collection of taxes and other revenues. District Magistrates also discharge some judicial functions, such as acting as executor in distraint on property belonging to native debtors, and in the certification of immovable property. Prefectural Magistrates discharge two functions: the one, that of

conducting local administration as an agent of the Central Government, and the other, that of municipal administration as a legal being, so far as the management of property owned by the prefecture is concerned.

17. Prefectural Municipalities.

When the Prefectures act as municipal corporations, they can, under control of the Provincial Governor and the Governor-General, maintain and manage public institutions and works (education of Japanese children excepted), levy additional taxes and raise loans for municipal purposes, or issue ordinances concerning the rights and duties of those regarded as municipal residents. The Prefects, who are State authorities in the State administration, represent *ex-officio* the Prefectures as municipal corporations, and conduct the municipal administration. With regard to important matters affecting a prefectural municipality, especially its budget, a meeting of councillors should be convened. These councillors are not elected by popular vote of the inhabitants but are appointed by the Provincial Governor, subject to the approval of the Governor-General, from among Korean and Japanese inhabitants of good standing and ability, and their appointment is for two years. These councillors, however, being a mere consulting body, have no deliberative power. The third councillors' meeting in each municipality was held in April, 1916, at which the budget for the fiscal year 1916 was discussed. The table below gives the general features of the budgets of 12 Municipalities for the fiscal year 1916 as compared with those for the two previous years.

Name of Prefectural Municipality	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total
Keijō	Yen 311,294	Yen 28,062	Yen 339,356	Yen 300,134	Yen 39,222	Yen 339,356
Jinsen	58,392	11,438	69,830	47,718	22,112	69,830
Kunsan	43,340	10,316	53,656	30,710	22,946	53,656
Mokpo.	45,548	89,370	134,918	27,808	107,110	134,918
Taikyū.	47,009	156,993	204,002	34,694	169,308	204,002
Fusan	226,160	459,379	685,539	148,207	537,332	685,539

(Continued)

Name of Prefectural Municipality	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total
Masan	Yen 12,408	Yen 13,089	Yen 25,497	Yen 14,087	Yen 11,410	Yen 25,497
Heijō	72,462	48,296	120,758	45,385	75,373	120,758
Chinnampo	35,661	5,873	41,534	32,991	8,543	41,534
Shingishū	15,355	4,184	19,539	7,814	11,725	19,539
Genzan	61,386	4,939	66,325	47,173	19,152	66,325
Seishin.	15,785	51,746	67,531	15,802	51,729	67,531
Total	944,800	883,685	1,828,485	752,523	1,075,962	1,828,485
Fiscal Year 1915 .	936,014	1,021,585	1,957,599	757,078	1,200,521	1,957,599
" " 1914 .	814,695	1,340,136	2,154,831	793,380	1,361,451	2,154,831

Of the total expenditure of 12 prefectures for the fiscal year 1916, amounting to 1,828,485 *yen*, that for repayment of municipal loans represents the largest amount, aggregating over 705,538 *yen*, with 199,818 *yen* for scavengering and street cleaning, 388,031 *yen* for waterworks and civil engineering works, and so on. With regard to the total revenues, amounting to the same sum as the total expenditures, the chief source of revenue is an additional levy on the State taxes on land and buildings, which aggregated 624,361 *yen*, while receipts from fees and rents aggregating 248,264 *yen* come next. With a view to avoiding increase in the burden on municipal residents, the raising of unwise loans was avoided as far as possible, and it was arranged to receive subsidies from the State revenue; these amounted to 250,000 *yen* for the fiscal year 1916.

18. Local Government Expenses.

The total amount of office expenses for local governments (Provincial Governments, Prefectural Offices, and District and Island Magistracies) participating in the State administration, defrayed from the State Treasury for the fiscal year 1916, is estimated at 4,273,901 *yen*, being an increase of 17,000 *yen* on that of the preceding fiscal year.

The amounts to be defrayed on behalf of local governments from the Central Treasury for the fiscal year 1916, according to the various local offices, are shown in the following table :—

Description	Provincial Governments	Prefectural Offices	District and Island Magistracies	Total
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Salaries	688,906	178,095	1,162,755	2,029,756
Office Expenses	98,788	35,754	215,462	350,004
Wages and other Expenses . .	373,609	82,941	889,218	1,345,768
Management of Yokun Lands .	34,858	—	—	34,858
Recovery of Taxes in Arrears .	—	300	1,860	2,160
Land Certification	—	—	68,470	68,470
Expenses in Connection with } Local Levy. }	—	2,655	38,501	41,156
Veterinary Sanitation	27,458	—	—	27,458
Aforestation	69,758	—	—	69,758
Waterworks	289,343	—	—	289,343
Census	—	220	14,950	15,170
Total	1,532,720	289,965	2,391,216	4,273,901
Fiscal Year 1915.	1,571,444	286,481	2,308,550	4,166,475
„ 1914.	1,557,178	302,395	2,255,967	4,115,540
„ 1913.	1,506,782	252,898	2,544,960	4,304,640
„ 1912.	1,487,820	245,776	2,485,692	4,219,288
„ 1911.	1,176,410	222,308	2,548,485	3,947,203

19. Expenses for Local Needs.

Although the general administrative expenses of local governments are, as referred to in the previous section, defrayed from the State revenues, yet it is considered proper that the Provincial Governments should themselves furnish, as far as possible, the outlays required for education, public works, sanitation, industrial encouragement, etc., of a local nature, as the business relating to these matters has increased considerably in all the provinces. For these purposes Provincial Governments were authorized to impose an additional levy on the land-tax, or to collect minor taxes and fees, as well as to manage public properties, within their respective jurisdictional districts. However, though the receipts from such

sources, limited at the beginning, are now on the increase, subsidies are still granted from the State revenue to cover deficits. These subsidies have a tendency yearly to become larger in proportion as the measures for industrial encouragement and public works increase. The total revenue estimated for the fiscal year 1916, balancing the expenditure estimated for the same fiscal year, reaches 3,022,182 *yen*, showing an increase of about 354,418 *yen* on that of the preceding fiscal year. This increase is due to the gradual augmenting of revenue sources. The increase in expenditure is caused by a pronounced increase in the amounts apportioned for industrial encouragement, educational measures, and civil engineering.

The budget of Expenses for Local Needs according to provinces for the fiscal year 1916, as compared with preceding years, is given below :—

Revenue for Fiscal Year 1916.

Province	Taxes and Additional Imposts levied by Local Governments						Total
	Additional Levy on Land Tax	Additional Levy on Urban Land Tax	Market Tax	Abattoir Tax	Slaughter- ing Tax	Fee for Land Cer- tification	
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Keiki	36,586	9,726	29,452	82,920	17,389	—	176,073
North Chūsei. . . .	27,657	62	10,880	24,862	—	—	63,461
South Chūsei. . . .	51,684	368	14,620	43,073	—	—	109,745
North Zenla	57,775	488	12,352	26,629	780	—	98,024
South Zenla	73,970	823	11,421	29,272	1,870	—	117,356
North Keishō. . . .	62,781	1,027	34,048	39,014	3,637	—	140,507
South Keishō. . . .	59,072	2,416	25,000	41,700	—	—	128,188
Kwōkai	44,685	153	16,000	47,000	—	—	107,838
South Heian	39,007	1,154	17,752	43,785	10,209	—	111,907
North Heian	26,359	85	13,500	52,895	—	—	92,839
Kōgen	11,880	—	8,523	24,554	—	—	44,957
South Kankyō	33,049	578	10,000	19,400	640	—	63,667
North Kankyō	12,915	91	—	12,000	700	—	25,706
Total	537,420	16,971	203,548	487,104	35,225	—	1,230,268
Fiscal Year 1915 . .	534,901	17,430	196,492	402,678	24,362	—	1,175,863
” ” 1914	550,735	17,141	204,802	483,526	28,087	—	1,284,289
” ” 1913	382,768	—	196,753	371,974	19,977	17,402	983,874
” ” 1912	365,944	—	166,369	324,313	18,366	26,492	901,481

(Continued)

Province	Surplus from Preceding Year	Subsidy from Central Government	Other Sources	Total
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Keiki	57,624	152,885	3,645	390,228
North Chūsei	13,700	58,421	5,658	141,240
South Chūsei	13,263	91,876	6,915	221,799
North Zenla	14,810	101,449	8,154	222,437
South Zenla	10,000	91,930	10,995	230,331
North Keishō	31,666	112,005	1,618	285,796
South Keishō	16,905	130,920	7,100	283,113
Kwōkai	36,800	86,940	5,651	237,229
South Heian	36,284	114,674	69,269	332,132
North Heian	18,243	112,529	2,378	226,989
Kōgen	18,436	84,246	1,787	149,426
South Kankyō	16,700	74,216	3,598	158,181
North Kankyō	10,000	107,050	1,525	144,281
Total	294,431	1,319,192	128,291	3,022,192
Fiscal Year 1915 . .	184,814	1,256,964	50,123	2,667,764
„ „ 1914 . .	301,442	1,273,534	71,496	2,930,762
„ „ 1913 . .	451,731	1,184,118	72,834	2,697,556
„ „ 1912 . .	776,023	1,068,196	44,221	2,789,921

Expenditure for Fiscal Year 1916.

Province	Civil Engineer- ing	Sanitation and Hospitals	Relief and Charity	Industrial Encourage- ment	Educa- tion	Miscella- neous	Reserve Funds	Exhibi- tion	Total
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Keiki	119,054	10,970	1,761	92,420	141,263	15,277	9,493	—	390,228
North Chūsei	57,249	4,608	635	35,738	34,897	4,707	3,406	—	141,240
South Chūsei	80,356	5,060	1,100	63,219	61,881	6,651	3,532	—	221,799
North Zenla	82,125	7,144	980	57,621	63,510	6,647	4,410	—	222,437
South Zenla	89,735	8,254	1,173	72,537	40,033	7,183	11,416	—	230,331
North Keishō	106,146	12,789	1,410	78,800	62,281	8,705	15,665	—	285,796
South Keishō	106,262	8,760	1,320	77,102	78,647	8,022	3,000	—	283,113
Kwōkai	78,183	41,017	1,079	53,000	54,460	5,236	4,254	—	237,229

(Continued)

Province	Civil Engineer- ing	Sanitation and Hospitals	Relief and Charity	Industrial Encourage- ment	Educa- tion	Miscella- neous	Reserve Funds	Exhibi- tion	Total	
South Heian .	Yen 79,553	Yen 7,342	Yen 1,250	Yen 70,296	Yen 161,213	Yen 7,478	Yen 5,000	Yen —	Yen 332,132	
North Heian .	61,660	9,662	930	67,071	77,734	4,686	4,246	—	225,989	
Kōgen . . .	44,179	2,666	485	39,467	54,996	3,819	3,814	—	149,428	
South Kankyō .	60,000	3,610	650	35,010	51,615	4,296	3,000	—	158,181	
North Kankyō .	26,158	2,738	340	31,880	77,061	2,222	3,882	—	144,281	
Total . .	990,660	124,620	13,113	774,161	859,581	84,929	75,118	—	3,022,182	
Fiscal Year	1915. .	761,278	93,760	12,348	811,514	777,371	79,119	71,031	61,343	2,667,764
	1914. .	804,357	101,077	8,450	762,155	748,434	85,822	—	—	2,510,285
	1913. .	926,718	86,763	6,839	611,155	697,128	67,471	—	—	2,396,074
	1912. .	984,060	89,738	12,608	555,781	636,346	59,595	—	—	2,338,128
	1911. .	634,890	81,485	6,440	205,653	414,901	102,554	—	—	1,445,923

20. Village Offices.

Villages being the lowest in the administrative divisions, a village headman engages and assists in the administrative business of a village under the guidance and control of the District Magistrate. Village Headmen being exclusively selected from among the Koreans, they are appointed or removed by the Provincial Governors. The Village Headmen are at present chiefly participating in collecting State revenues and local levies. The status of villages and the administrative function of headmen are now under consideration so that they may be definitely specified.

Unlike the expenses of Provinces, Prefectures, or Districts, those of Villages are not defrayed from the State Treasury. The expenses of Village Offices are defrayed from additional levies on the rural house-tax or urban building-tax and the land-tax, from fees given to villages as commission for collecting State taxes, and from the income derived from village properties. The management of Village Office accounts being now under the strict supervision of District Magistracies, they have been brought into good order.

The following table shows the income and expenditure of Village Offices for the fiscal year 1916 as compared with the preceding year :—

Income.

Description	Amount		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	Fiscal Year 1916	Fiscal Year 1915	
Additional Levies	Yen 2,245,845	Yen 2,249,455	— Yen 3,610
Receipts from Village Property . . .	36,429	21,832	+ 14,597
Fees given to Villages for collecting } State Taxes }	268,817	272,422	— 3,605
Surplus from Preceding Year	204,428	257,306	— 52,878
Contributions and Sundries	61,841	55,140	+ 6,701
Total	2,817,360	2,856,155	— 38,795

Expenditure.

Description	Amount		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	Fiscal Year 1916	Fiscal Year 1915	
Salaries	Yen 2,046,138	Yen 2,101,333	— Yen 55,195
Office Expenses	552,305	534,321	+ 17,984
Other Expenses	30,781	16,470	+ 14,311
Funds Provided	188,136	204,031	— 15,895
Total	2,817,360	2,856,155	— 38,795

21. Undertakings with Imperial Donation Funds.

Undertakings maintained with the interest derived from the Imperial Donation Fund of 17,398,000 *yen*, which was distributed among Prefectures and Districts immediately after the annexation, showed good results. The total amount of interest derived from these distributed funds annually reaches 869,900 *yen*, 6/10 of which is designated for undertakings affording means of livelihood, 3/10 for educational works, and 1/10 for relief works.

A. Undertakings Affording Means of Livelihood.

These undertakings were aimed at affording means of livelihood to the *Yangban* and literati class, many of whom had no permanent

occupation or substantial property, as well as to unemployed Korcans. These undertakings being carefully selected so that they might be varied to accord with local conditions, training stations for sericulture, filature, weaving, agriculture, fishing, manufacture of paper, hemp cloth, matting, and charcoal, etc., were established. Institutions of this nature giving a long-term training were in operation in 136 centres in the year 1915, and the number of persons receiving instruction was 2,279, bringing the total to 12,268 since the inauguration of these undertakings. Many stations giving short-term training in making tools for sericulture, filature, rope-twisting, or fishing were also established in places in which Provincial Governments are located, and those trained in them number several thousands each year. The result of these measures is that a marked impetus has already been given to the advancement of local industry. Especially is it noticeable that many young men of the *Yangban* and literati class, who formerly despised physical work, have begun to change their attitude. Many of them, after receiving a training in the above-mentioned institutions, have taken up agricultural or industrial work as a permanent occupation. Moreover, it is a matter for congratulation that many of the women, who in former days spent their time mostly in idleness, have received training in sericulture, filature, knitting, weaving, and other works, and are showing their appreciation by steadily pursuing such employments.

B. Educational Works.

In educational undertakings the aim was principally to subsidize public common schools or private schools according to local conditions. Schools receiving such subsidies are 398 Public Common Schools, 6 Private Schools, and one Kindergarten. Of these, 299 Public Common Schools were established by the aid of such subsidies.

C. Relief Work.

With regard to giving relief during a famine or other calamity, the interest derived from the fund is mainly used in purchasing and distributing seed-grain, farming tools, food-stuffs, etc. According to the locality or the nature of the calamity, medicine and pecuniary donations, for rebuilding dwellings or for the purchase of clothes, may be given, or loans made. During the fiscal year 1915 no marked calamity calling for relief measures occurred, except for the damage done by flood and hailstorms in North and South Heian Provinces.

The following table gives the amount of the Imperial Donation Funds distributed according to provinces, the income derived from the

Funds and their associated sources, and the estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1916 as allotted to the various works undertaken :—

Province	Amount of Fund allotted	Estimated Income					Total
		Interest from Fund	Interest from Bank Deposits	Miscellaneous Receipts	Surplus from Preceding Year	Amount transferred from Permanent Fund	
Keiki	Yen 2,644,500	Yen 132,225	Yen 1,307	Yen 95,026	Yen 102,329	Yen —	Yen 330,887
North Chūsei. . .	794,000	40,415	25	8,175	9,800	—	58,415
South Chūsei. . .	1,457,700	75,251	1,022	270	36,308	—	112,851
North Zenla . . .	1,314,800	67,348	128	310	12,700	—	80,486
South Zenla . . .	1,694,000	86,766	613	10,775	38,553	—	138,707
North Keishō. . .	2,041,300	104,582	375	10,546	30,418	—	145,921
South Keishō. . .	1,577,700	80,997	631	14,758	29,772	—	126,158
Kwōkai	1,094,000	56,830	653	271	32,358	—	90,112
South Heian . . .	1,046,000	54,135	410	1,760	30,367	—	86,672
North Heian . . .	1,149,000	59,361	335	1,521	23,554	—	84,771
Kōgen	1,146,000	58,821	642	12,004	24,213	—	95,680
South Kankyō . .	883,000	44,970	255	94	26,255	—	71,574
North Kankyō . .	556,000	28,223	255	81	23,292	—	51,851
Total	17,398,000	889,824	6,651	155,591	419,919	—	1,472,085
1915	17,398,000	886,120	6,711	90,721	441,051	—	1,424,603
1914	17,398,000	881,716	8,987	28,694	521,280	12,591	1,453,288
1913	—	875,632	10,072	24,139	540,982	6,570	1,457,395
1912	—	870,396	10,415	12,287	444,364	24,770	1,362,233
1911	—	869,900	4,890	2,903	304,403	102,797	1,284,893

Province	Estimated Expenditure							Total
	Affording Means of Livelihood	Educational Subsidies	Relief to Sufferers from Calamities	Management of Fund	Amount transferred to Permanent Fund	Miscellaneous Expenses	Reserve Fund	
Keiki	Yen 175,704	Yen 39,668	Yen 26,445	Yen 900	Yen 59,502	Yen 1,569	Yen 27,099	Yen 330,887
North Chūsei. . .	31,146	11,910	11,910	842	—	—	2,607	58,415
South Chūsei. . .	55,834	22,882	7,627	680	7,368	5	18,455	112,851
North Zenla . . .	39,444	21,722	6,690	570	6,672	—	5,388	80,486
South Zenla . . .	68,690	26,030	8,677	552	10,156	—	22,602	138,707
North Keishō. . .	78,699	31,374	10,458	612	10,393	24	14,361	145,921
South Keishō. . .	71,439	24,323	8,108	552	8,121	—	13,615	126,158

(Continued)

Province	Estimated Expenditure							Total
	Affording Means of Livelihood	Educational Subsidies	Relief to Sufferers from Calamities	Management of Fund	Amount transferred to Permanent Fund	Miscellaneous Expenses	Reserve Fund	
Kwōkai . . .	Yen 46,347	Yen 17,066	Yen 5,683	Yen 653	Yen 5,470	Yen —	Yen 14,893	Yen 90,112
South Heian . .	40,532	16,241	5,414	410	5,246	16	18,813	86,672
North Heian . .	36,702	17,714	5,906	650	4,480	—	19,319	84,771
Kōgen	54,802	17,646	5,882	642	5,447	—	11,261	95,680
South Kankyō . .	29,235	13,245	4,415	255	4,415	—	20,009	71,574
North Kankyō . .	29,119	11,340	3,507	350	540	—	6,995	51,851
Total . . .	757,693	271,161	110,722	7,668	127,810	1,614	195,417	1,472,085
1915	699,786	265,842	167,134	7,550	59,657	71	224,563	1,424,603
1914	591,930	261,366	14,676	6,040	71,652	2,763	—	948,426
1913	567,625	266,762	1,907	6,012	91,241	2,717	—	936,287
1912	491,775	280,772	10,118	5,220	35,060	976	—	823,920
1911	445,067	325,658	1,076	3,166	56,296	796	—	832,059

22. Japanese School Associations.

In cities, open ports, towns, or important villages, the education of Japanese children was conducted by so-called School Associations, which were recognized as juridical persons so far as educational work, carried on by the compulsory levy of fees and other public dues from Japanese residents, was concerned; the Associations were also authorized to conduct sanitary matters to meet the needs of the localities served by them. The association being self-governing, in contrast to other local government offices, it has a council, members of which are elected by Japanese residents paying fees and other public dues for educational purposes. The annual budget of each association must be approved by this council. The total number of associations is 301, and by them 324 Common Schools, 5 Girls' High Schools, 4 Girls' Industrial High Schools, 2 Commercial Schools, 3 Primary Commercial Schools, and 10 Kindergartens were being maintained at the end of the present fiscal year (March 31, 1916).

The following table gives the general accounts of the School Associations estimated for the fiscal year 1916 :—

Province	No. of Associations	Revenue			
		Levies Collected by Associations	State Subsidies	Other Receipts	Total
Keiki	28	Yen 196,576	Yen 31,188	Yen 132,391	Yen 360,155
North Chūsei.	12	8,984	7,200	19,092	35,276
South Chūsei.	26	34,836	17,252	27,716	79,804
North Zenla	28	37,697	22,808	27,733	88,238
South Zenla	34	45,526	31,962	37,450	114,938
North Keishō.	36	41,984	31,133	28,392	101,509
South Keishō.	54	106,831	59,101	79,788	245,720
Kwōkai	17	15,615	11,600	15,001	42,216
South Heian	15	42,825	31,881	28,434	103,140
North Heian	17	13,542	14,384	19,735	47,661
Kōgen	13	10,262	9,554	5,562	25,378
South Kankyō	14	33,283	15,757	16,696	65,736
North Kankyō	7	21,109	8,820	16,047	45,976
Total	301	609,070	292,640	454,037	1,355,747
1915.	284	588,412	272,926	456,692	1,318,030
1914.	251	601,364	167,702	426,863	1,195,929
1913.	196	220,048	118,162	212,896	551,106
1912.	165	193,717	91,342	117,833	402,892
1911.	97	82,193	48,192	44,744	175,129

(Continued)

Province	Expenditure				Amount per Capita
	Office Expenses	Educational Expenses	Other Expenses	Total	
Keiki	Yen 25,241	Yen 261,823	Yen 73,091	Yen 360,155	Yen 8.586
North Chūsei.	3,959	16,070	15,247	35,276	6.858
South Chūsei.	10,958	49,850	18,996	79,804	9.515
North Zenla	10,313	46,420	31,505	88,238	7.413
South Zenla	13,268	67,301	34,369	114,938	8.640
North Keishō.	9,526	76,315	15,668	101,509	7.563
South Keishō.	17,968	180,847	46,905	245,720	6.870
Kwōkai	4,894	27,922	9,400	42,216	8.167
South Heian	4,982	62,867	35,291	103,140	9.011

(Continued)

Province	Expenditure				Amount per Capita
	Office Expenses	Educational Expenses	Other Expenses	Total	
North Heian	Yen 5,242	Yen 34,025	Yen 8,394	Yen 47,661	Yen 5.807
Kōgen	2,554	18,011	4,813	25,378	7.675
South Kankyō	6,183	48,587	10,966	65,736	9.797
North Kankyō	7,132	22,158	16,686	45,976	9.138
Total	122,220	912,196	321,331	1,355,747	8.087
1915.	117,079	928,377	272,574	1,318,030	8.317
1914.	118,160	810,988	266,780	1,195,929	8.990
1913.	82,076	353,287	115,742	551,106	8.708
1912.	70,577	241,154	91,164	402,892	9.290
1911.	31,954	101,043	42,132	175,129	8.258

23. Encouragement of Meritorious Conduct.

With a view to promoting the welfare of villages, village headmen, village clerks, or any persons rendering meritorious services in the way of promoting agriculture or industries, or by acting benevolently, and thus serving as models to their fellow villagers, are officially recognized and honoured. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916, 964 village headmen and clerks, and 99 individuals were recommended by Provincial Governors and officially honoured. In addition, in commemorating the Industrial Exhibition held in the same year, 30 village headmen and 31 individuals (including ten Japanese and one foreigner) were officially honoured and presented with sets of silver cups bearing the Imperial crest, while 16 dutiful sons, 18 virtuous wives, and 1 faithful servant were officially recognized and presented with monetary gifts.

24. Works Commemorative of the Coronation.

The well-being of the Koreans under the benevolent rule of the Emperor being greatly advanced, there were many applications for the establishment of undertakings to commemorate the Imperial

Coronation which, it was announced, would be held in October of 1915. Thus local governments, villages, and various guilds and associations undertook the afforestation of mountains, fruit cultivation, fish culture, construction and repairing of roads and bridges, schools, libraries, etc., and the number of applications reached 4,116.

25. Imperial Donation Relief Funds.

As for the relief of calamity-stricken people, expenses are to be defrayed from Local Expenses Funds, Imperial Donation Funds given at the time of the annexation, and Imperial Donation Relief Funds, but if the effects of the calamity are so great that the funds from these three sources can not bear the expense, the deficit is to be made up from the State revenues. The last Annual Report stated that the Imperial Donation Relief Funds were created with the 200,000 *yen* given on the demise of Emperor Meiji, 115,000 *yen* donated the year the Empress Dowager Shōken died, and 100,000 *yen* added by the Government-General. When the coronation was held in 1915, 200,000 *yen* was given to the Peninsula by His Majesty, and this sum was added to the Imperial Donation Relief Funds, which now amount to 515,000 *yen*. This Fund is maintained as a special account under the care of the Governor-General, and the interest derived from it is devoted to affording relief to the distressed.

26. Religious Propagation.

Up to this time there existed no general regulations relating to religious propagation in the Peninsula except those supervising that carried on by Japanese. In order to supervise the propagation of any creed, whether Buddhist, Christian, or Shintoist, or conducted by Koreans, Japanese, or foreigners, the general regulations for religious propagation were promulgated in August, 1915. The new regulations imposed no restriction on, or showed any discrimination towards, any religious belief as a belief, but provided rules for the ways and means of proper religious propagation. In the first place, the regulations require persons desiring to engage in religious propagation in Korea to report to the Governor-General the name of the religion and its particular denomination, an outline of its teachings, and the method of propagation, accompanied with personal references proving them to have the qualifications of a preacher. While

Buddhist and Shintoist associations should appoint superintendents and obtain recognition of them from the Governor-General, other religious associations (principally Christian) are not required to appoint such superintendents unless the Governor-General deems it necessary. Those desiring to build churches, preaching houses, or other similar institutions should also obtain permission, so that the supervision then exercised may prevent any untoward accident likely to cause bodily injury to the people assembled therein. Furthermore, in case the Governor-General considers the methods of religious propagation, the authority of religious superintendents, the methods of superintending the propagation work, etc., improper, he may order changes to be made in them.

In short, the regulations aim at nothing but the encouragement of the propagation of religious teaching in a proper manner, or the advancement of the qualifications of preachers for the benefit of the public well-being. According to the latest investigation, there are 58 Shinto preaching houses, 195 Buddhist preaching temples, and 2,924 Christian churches, with 100 Shinto preachers, 227 Buddhist priests, and 2,222 Christian missionaries (1,902 Koreans, 25 Japanese, and 295 foreigners).

III. JUSTICE.

27. Law Courts.

Law Courts in the Peninsula included one Supreme Court, three Appeal Courts, and eight Local Courts with 55 branches and 28 detached offices at the close of the year under review, ending March 31, 1916, detached offices having been increased from 3 to 28 chiefly for the purpose of dealing with registration. Their judicial forces comprised 197 Judges, 64 Procurators, 4 Chief Clerks, 4 Interpreter-Secretaries, and 429 Clerks and Interpreters, of whom 32 Judges, 7 Procurators, and 150 Clerks and Interpreters were Koreans. But these Korean Judges and Procurators only attend to civil cases between Koreans, and criminal cases in which Koreans are the defendants. The hearing in a Local Court, where the first instance trial is conducted, was placed under a single judge as a general principle, a collegiate hearing being limited to special cases of an important nature in order to avoid any unnecessary delay in procedure. As often alluded to in previous Annual Reports, Japanese civil and criminal laws have been applied to Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners alike, as a general principle, since April, 1912, while certain exceptions have been made for Koreans so as to give them the benefit of their own peculiar usages. With regard to civil cases among Koreans, it is noticeable that they are peculiarly interested in disputes about the boundaries of their private grave-yards, usually located on mountain slopes and customarily called *San-pan-chi jang* (山坂之爭), while divorce cases, mostly brought by wives, show a tendency to increase in recent years. In criminal cases, most of the capital offences consist in the murder of husbands by adulterous wives assisted by their lovers, or are committed by robbers; and extorting a ransom, especially by desecrating a tomb, is a most common crime.

The administration of justice in the Peninsula is now carried out without any unnecessary delay, in spite of the fact that judicial cases, criminal or civil, are yearly on the increase, as shown in the following table :—

Year	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Preliminary Examination in Criminal Cases	Cases submitted for Examination by Procurator	Total	
	First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance	Total	First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance	Total				
1912	Received	37,901	2,587	234	40,722	12,431	1,091	173	13,695	464	25,387	80,268
	Decided	34,954	2,120	217	37,291	12,128	1,036	164	13,328	405	24,969	75,993
1913	Received	38,274	3,319	377	41,970	15,774	1,374	146	17,294	537	31,700	91,551
	Decided	35,248	2,758	339	38,345	15,526	1,327	130	16,983	503	31,047	86,878
1914	Received	36,462	3,252	593	40,307	16,597	1,369	159	18,125	669	35,486	94,587
	Decided	34,077	2,818	520	37,415	16,322	1,288	143	17,753	550	34,772	90,490
1915	Received	36,760	2,553	384	39,697	18,680	1,576	164	20,420	699	39,570	100,388
	Decided	34,254	2,089	345	36,688	18,362	1,519	141	20,022	590	38,871	96,171

In addition to judicial cases mentioned in the above table, there are non-litigable cases, such as receiving registration of juridical persons, executing wills, administering properties of incompetent persons, etc., and these also show a considerable increase.

28. Registration.

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, for the indication of legal rights of real estate, Prefectural and District Magistrates were charged with approval of applications submitted for certifying legal rights of immovable properties. This certification not adequately securing legal guarantee in setting up property right of real estate against a third person, or not covering all legal rights concerning immovable property, the registration system of immovable property as conducted by law courts was to be applied to those places in which cadastre books have been provided as the result of land survey. Thus in 12 prefectures and 17 towns, where the land survey was completed during the fiscal year 1913, the registration law was first enforced on the 1st of May, 1914, and Local Courts, with their branches and detached offices, now effect registration of real estates; and to 37 districts and one island, where land survey was completed and cadastre books were provided in the fiscal year 1915, the registration system has also been extended. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916, the total number of registration

cases dealt with in law courts reached 134,828, and the total receipts from the registration tax and fee aggregated 250,498 *yen*.

In places other than those in which registration has been extended, the certifying of real estates by District Magistrates, as hitherto, reached 590,560 cases, and the taxes and fees collected thereby amounted to 647,604 *yen*.

29. Census.

Matters concerning the census registration have hitherto been conducted by police offices under the control of the Police Affairs Department. The Census Regulations being modified in March, 1915, such matters were transferred to the village offices and prefectural magistracies under the control of the Judicial Department of the Government-General. Births and deaths, change in the head of a family, marriages and divorces, creation or abolition of a family, change of residence, etc., should be reported to village offices where census registration books are provided.

According to Dispatch No. 240 of the Civil Governor, issued on August 7, 1915, Korean women were recognized as marriageable to Japanese and Japanese women to Koreans. The registration of concubines as members of a family, hitherto practised among Koreans, was prohibited. While the legal form of marriage among Japanese according to Japanese law is constituted by the report of the marriage to the village or town office, that of marriage among Koreans is effected by the marriage ceremony or report of such. Marriage among foreigners is also recognized by a report to local offices, as is the case in Japan.

Regulations for Lodgings and Residences being promulgated in the year under review, the movements of travellers and change of residence should be reported to the local office.

The number of dwelling houses and the population in the Peninsula according to Provinces is shown in the following table :—

End of December, 1915.

Province	No. of Dwellings				No. of Population			
	Japanese	Korean	Foreign	Total	Japanese	Koreans	Foreigners	Total
Keiki . . .	24,010	315,493	1,094	340,597	87,309	1,612,845	4,032	1,704,186
North Chūsei .	1,791	140,015	90	141,896	5,716	701,658	326	707,700

(Continued)

Province	No. of Dwellings				No. of Population			
	Japanese	Korean	Foreign	Total	Japanese	Koreans	Foreigners	Total
South Chūsei .	4,260	201,677	362	206,299	15,660	1,046,851	1,277	1,063,788
North Zenla .	5,739	212,934	204	218,877	19,691	1,057,162	637	1,077,540
South Zenla .	6,273	348,524	148	354,945	22,433	1,802,967	410	1,825,810
North Keishō .	6,415	364,807	109	371,331	22,144	1,915,031	339	1,937,514
South Keishō .	16,171	316,472	142	332,785	63,162	1,658,325	472	1,721,959
Kwōkai . . .	3,081	250,742	284	254,107	9,271	1,242,610	999	1,252,880
South Heian .	5,151	198,934	364	204,449	18,261	1,037,498	1,268	1,056,940
North Heian .	3,179	205,075	917	209,171	9,530	1,163,474	4,404	1,180,408
Kōgen	2,205	201,425	84	203,714	5,791	1,072,622	224	1,078,637
South Kankyō .	4,349	192,564	255	197,168	14,185	1,144,597	1,008	1,159,790
North Kankyō .	3,585	78,801	237	82,623	10,503	499,080	1,654	511,237
Total . .	86,209	3,027,463	4,290	3,117,962	303,659	15,957,630	17,100	16,278,389
1914 . . .	83,406	3,033,826	4,549	3,121,781	291,217	15,620,720	18,025	15,929,962
1913 . . .	77,129	2,964,113	4,344	3,045,586	271,591	15,169,923	17,349	15,458,863
1912 . . .	70,688	2,885,404	3,876	2,959,968	243,729	14,566,783	16,589	14,827,101
1911 . . .	62,633	2,813,925	3,312	2,879,870	210,689	13,832,376	12,804	14,055,869
1910 . . .	50,992	2,749,956	3,155	2,804,103	171,543	13,128,780	12,694	13,313,017

30. Police Summary Judgment.

In the Peninsula, minor offences relating to gambling or causing bodily harm, or to a violation of administrative ordinances, which would ordinarily come under the jurisdiction of the lowest court, are adjudicated by the police instead of by ordinary judicial procedure. As often stated in previous Annual Reports, the experience of past years of police summary judgment has amply demonstrated its exceeding utility.

The total number of criminal cases decided during the year 1915 by police summary judgment reached 41,236, involving 60,371 offenders, being an increase of 8,956 cases, involving 10,272 offenders, upon that of the previous year. Of the persons implicated in these cases, 59,436 were sentenced, 40 proved their innocence, and 7 were acquitted.

It goes without saying that any defendant, Korean, Japanese, or foreigner, not content with summary judgment, may apply for trial by an ordinary law court. During the year 1915, 25 appeals for trial by ordinary law courts were made, 3 of which resulted in acquittal.

31. Good Offices in Civil Disputes.

Law Courts also exercise good offices in civil disputes. But, in places where Local Courts or branches are not located, chiefs of police stations are authorized to exercise their good offices in bringing about an amicable settlement in minor civil disputes coming under the jurisdiction of the lowest court. The people, especially the Koreans, are beginning to appreciate this procedure for the settlement of minor civil disputes, as it avoids expense and unnecessary delay, and is not conducted arbitrarily. The total number of civil disputes receiving such good offices during the year 1915 reached 12,836, a decrease of 521 compared with the preceding year. Of these cases, 5,884 were amicably settled, 2,916 met with failure, 3,634 were withdrawn, 41 were indeterminate or rejected, and 319 were still pending.

32. Public Notaries.

As mentioned in the last Annual Report, the Regulations for Notarial Act in force in Japan being adopted in the Peninsula by Seirci No. 3, issued in March, 1913, the procedure for authenticating legal documents was thereby established, so that it is anticipated that many of the legal disputes among the people will be avoided.

Detailed Enforcing Regulations of Notarial Act were issued in the same month, by which a clerk of a Local Court other than Keijō Local Court can *ex-officio* act as a public notary for the time being, present conditions in the Peninsula not requiring the establishment of a professional public notary. But a professional public notary was appointed in large cities like Keijō. During the year 1915, the total number of cases authenticated by public notaries reached 2,464, an increase of 1,636 as against the preceding fiscal year.

33. Bailiffs.

With regard to the duty of an executor in distraining property belonging to debtors failing to repay loans, the office of professional bailiff or *huissier* is not yet recognized in the Peninsula, although existent in Japan. As alluded to in previous Annual Reports, clerks of law courts are, as a general rule, authorized to make such distraint, and a policeman, or a gendarme discharging police functions, may be appointed by the court to act as bailiff. In Fusan, Keijō, and several other places populated largely by Japanese, where a bailiff can maintain an independent living, acting bailiffs have been appointed from among residents other than officials. The public auction of immovable property situated in inconvenient places is or should be conducted by the District Magistrate.

During the year 1915, the total number of distraints on property and of warrants issued reached 146,981, being an increase of 20,723 on that of the preceding year. Of 146,981 cases, 41,173 were treated by clerks of Law Courts, and 105,808 by professional bailiffs.

34. Prisons.

The prisons of the Government-General follow the prison system in vogue in Japan, with certain exceptions. The duty regarding prison administration discharged by the Minister of Justice in Japan is discharged in the Peninsula by the Governor-General. A more liberal treatment is afforded prisoners, and food other than that provided by the prison may be supplied them, should they so desire. In the selection of outdoor work for convicts, no restrictive regulation was drawn up, but the choice was left to the discretion of the Prison Governor. There were nine prisons and thirteen branches, in addition to one detention station, and three detached stations at the end of December, 1915. It is still a matter for regret that the grouping of prisoners according to the nature of the crime, age, individual disposition, etc., in most of the prisons, Keijo Prison excepted, is rather difficult at present, as their accommodation can not yet sufficiently be extended to cope with the annual increase in prisoners. The table below gives the number of prisoners for the past few years.

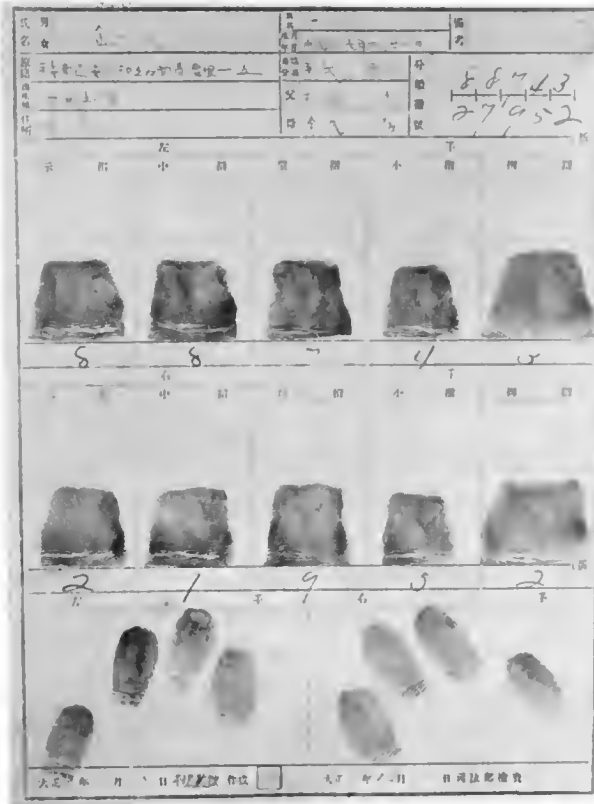
Year	Convicts				Awaiting Trial			
	Koreans	Japanese	Foreign-ers	Total	Koreans	Japanese	Foreign-ers	Total
1911	7,342	917	305	8,564	9,465	1,123	285	10,873
1912	9,652	1,011	251	10,914	9,842	1,180	212	11,234
1913	11,399	1,089	296	12,784	10,194	1,294	260	11,748
1914	12,962	1,044	321	14,327	11,472	1,352	311	13,135
1915	14,411	1,139	370	15,920	12,844	1,324	263	14,431

To effect moral reform, religious or moral teaching is given, individually and collectively, to all prisoners, whether convicted or awaiting trial. For the education of Korean prisoners who are under the age of eighteen, primary lessons in Japanese, arithmetic, and ethics are given.

In order to encourage manual labour among the prisoners, those made to engage in labour numbered 8,468 or ninety-six per cent. of the total number of convicted prisoners (9,796) at the end of the year under review. A brick and earthen pipe manufacturing station, maintained by Keijo Prison, gives employment to a certain number of prisoners. The receipts obtained from various prison undertakings in the fiscal year 1915 amounted to 153,215 *yen*, a decrease of 4,424 *yen* compared with the preceding fiscal year. This was occasioned by decrease in the sales of bricks.

35. Finger Prints.

In order to facilitate identification of prisoners, should they again resort to crime after their release, prints of their fingers have been kept since August, 1910, when the finger print method was first employed in the Peninsula. On April 1, 1912, the Regulations dealing with Finger Prints were issued by the Governor-General's Instruction to Prison Governors, No. 47, which was again modified in May, 1915. Two sets of finger prints of those undergoing penal servitude, imprisonment, or flogging, should be taken; one to be kept in the prison and the other in the Judicial Department of the Government-General. Up to the close of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916, copies of finger prints of criminals submitted to the Judicial Department numbered 67,604, out of which 1,668 were



Taking Impressions of Finger-Prints.



Classifying Finger-Prints.

those of offenders guilty of a repetition of their evil-doing, while 393 cases were referred to the Departments by police stations and other offices, of which 166 cases were found to be old offenders.

36. Pardons under New Régime.

Under the new régime, any offender against the law of the land is promptly dealt with. On the other hand, pardons have been granted by Imperial grace to convicts, and even to persons awaiting trial, whenever an important event has occurred. When the coronation took place in the year under review, 10,092 prisoners (8,768 Koreans, 1,111 Japanese, and 213 foreigners, chiefly Chinese) had their sentences commuted by Imperial grace. Besides, at the time of the annexation of Korea by Japan, 1,711 Koreans, convicted or awaiting trial, received this grace. When Emperor Meiji died in September, 1912, His Majesty the Emperor granted pardon to 4,767 criminals in the Peninsula, of whom 43 received a general pardon, 1,491 special pardon, and 3,233 had their sentences commuted. In the year 1914 when the Empress Dowager Shōken died, 8,772 prisoners (including Koreans, Japanese, and even Chinese) had their sentences commuted by Imperial grace.

37. Protection of Released Prisoners.

Undertakings or measures concerning the protection of discharged criminals being of great importance in criminal administration, the authorities concerned are striving to put them into effective operation by organizing Associations for the Protection of ex-Convicts. Such associations have been formed in most of the places in which prisons or branch prisons are located, and now number twenty. But the number of prisoners released being yearly on the increase, the funds raised by the associations cannot meet the expenses incurred, so in 1913 it was arranged to give them a Government subsidy amounting to 5,000 *yen* yearly. Those receiving the protection of these associations numbered 347 during the year 1915, in addition to 1,343 persons receiving temporary protection.

IV. PEACE AND ORDER.

38. Defence.

Tranquillity now practically prevails throughout the Peninsula, and warlike operations by the garrison army are hardly required, except for the rare appearance of bands of brigands or highway robbers in the mountain fastnesses of South Heian and Kōgen Provinces, where fugitive bandits find shelter, and such should rather be dealt with by the gendarmery or police. But fugitive leaders called *Chai Ung-on* 蔡應彦, *Kim Chong-chol* 金鍾鐵 and *Kim Chong-kun* 金鍾根 and their followers finally surrendered in July, 1915. Previous to this, many small detachments of the garrison army scattered among the various districts had been called in and quartered at the principal stations of the companies or battalions to which they belonged, except those on the frontier on which Manchurian bandits often made raids.

As to the naval defence of the Peninsula, the naval defence stations maintained on Chinkai and Yeikō Bays having been withdrawn, Chinkai Bay was made a sub-naval port and was charged with the duty of guarding the coast of the Peninsula by means of a flotilla of torpedo destroyers. The construction of the naval port, to be carried out in eleven consecutive years beginning with 1910, was more than half completed by the end of the fiscal year under review and 3,500,000 *yen* had been defrayed.

39. Standing Army.

As for the military defence of the Peninsula, one division and a half of the Japanese army constituted the garrison of Chosen, and it was relieved every eighteen months. This garrison system is not only unfitted for the maintenance of stable peace in a territory equal to half the size of Japan, but is handicapped in disciplining the soldiers, in its financing, and especially in the matter of mobilization in the time of war. The completed measure for permanently establishing two divisions of the standing army finally passed the Imperial Diet in 1915, and by it the formation of the 19th and 20th divisions is to be completed in seven consecutive years, beginning with 1915, at the expense of 11,986,058 *yen*.

40. Police System.

As readjusted at the time of the annexation, the police system in the Peninsula consisted of the police proper and the gendarmery charged with ordinary police functions, and police administration was conducted by placing all the police forces and gendarmeries • under the uniform command and supervision of the Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison Gendarmery, who is *ex-officio* the Director-General of Police Affairs in the central office, and of the Chief of the Divisional Gendarmery, who is *ex-officio* Director of the Police Affairs in the provinces. As to their distribution, although gendarmes were stationed in such districts as required the presence of military police in order to provide against insurgents or for other purposes, and ordinary police were stationed in towns, open ports, or at various points along the railway lines, the jurisdictional districts of the police system were so arranged as to be conterminat with the administrative divisions of the Peninsula to as great an extent as possible, so that the police or gendarmery might render assistance in the execution of administrative measures undertaken by local governments.

The General Police Affairs Department, controlling the police administration and sanitation in all Provinces, had also direct charge of the police of, and the hygienic administration in, the city of Keijō, but transferred this to the Keiki Provincial Police Department in March, 1915, when the police organic regulations were modified. The number of police organs distributed throughout the Peninsula, and the number of those engaged in police administration at the close of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916, are given in the following table :—

Description	Number of Offices						Number of Forces							
Ordinary Police	Police Affairs Department	Provincial Police Department	Police Station	Police Boxes in Country	Police Boxes in Towns	Total	Director-General of Police Affairs Department	Provincial Police Directors	Secretaries	Police Inspectors	Police Captains	Policemen	Native Assistant Policemen	Total
	1	13	100	524	101	742	1	13	3	34	257	2,374	2,919	5,601
Description	Number of Offices						Number of Forces							
Gendarmes discharging ordinary Police Functions	Headquarters of Garrison Gendarmery	Gendarmery quartered in Provinces	Gendarme Detachments	Divisional Gendarmes	Detachments of Gendarmes	Temporary Detachments of Gendarmes	Total	Officers	Sergeants	First class Privates	Native Assistants	Total		
	1	13	77	98	316	528	1,033	112	773	2,417	4,622	7,929		

Of the police force totalling 5,601 and of the gendarmery force discharging police duty totalling 7,929, native assistants number as many as 2,919 in the police force proper and 4,627 in the gendarmery. Although independent duty has not as yet been assigned to native assistants, they are gradually improving in their discipline and also in their acquaintance with the new national language.

As for the discipline and training of policemen, the Police Educational Regulations were promulgated in July, 1915, by which the Police Director-General was made responsible for the promotion of discipline and the training of policemen in the Police Affairs Department, and the Provincial Police Director for the execution of the Regulations.

41. Criminal Offences.

The most numerous criminal offences committed under the old régime were by the *Hoa-jok* 火賊, armed robbers carrying firearms, the *Su-jok* 水賊, typical pirates ravaging the sea coast, or by the *Sam-jok* 森賊, forest robbers who attacked travellers, all of them living without any definite aim except that of preying upon inoffensive people of means, in addition to insurgents making desultory attacks upon inoffensive officials, so that security of life and property was hardly guaranteed in those days. Police forces and gendarmeries being gradually distributed even to the remotest interior after the establishment of the Japanese protectorate, such criminal offenders were gradually weeded out, and political offenders are now almost non-existent. On the other hand, criminal offences such as fraud, blackmail, counterfeiting, forgery, perjury, etc., have increased, and pocket-picking, which was almost unknown in old Korea, is fast becoming one of the most prevalent crimes among present-day Koreans.

The total number of criminal offences during the year under review was 56,047, followed by 44,763 arrests of offenders. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 479 in criminal offences and of 1,355 in arrests. This increase was chiefly due to increase in intellectual crimes such as fraud, intimidation, perjury, etc. Robberies decreased from 2,564 to 1,993 cases, while cases of fraud, extortion, intimidation, etc., increased from 10,614 to 12,240.

42. Printed Matter.

All printed matter was placed under the control of existing regulations as hitherto. But, as the Imperial Government declared war against Germany and Austria in 1914, the Government-General also took measures to control printed matter still more strictly, especially with regard to communications, remarks, or comments detrimental to the interests of the Empire and its allies. By administrative ordinances issued by the Director-General of the Police Affairs Department, especially in August and September, 1914, newspapers, magazines, and news-agencies were prohibited from describing any movement of the Imperial army and navy, or any military measures whatever, without first having them officially censored, or to make any statements detrimental to the friendship between Treaty Powers and the Empire.

Most of the newspapers in Korea are published in Japanese, but two are published in Korean, and one in English.

There were several newspapers published by Koreans resident in San Francisco, Honolulu, and Vladivostok, and sent to the Peninsula. These newspapers still continued to print seditious matter. The contents of newspapers published in Japan, though not affecting the public peace in Japan itself, often seriously disturbed the peace and order in the Peninsula. Such were also subjected to official censorship according to the law.

The publication of literature and other printed matter was also controlled as previously. Books and other publications issued during the year 1915 numbered 1,298, of which 759 were published by Japanese, 309 by Koreans, and 230 by foreigners. All these publications except 11 received official approval. Statistics of newspapers and publications confiscated or prohibited sale during the year 1915, as being inimical to the public safety, or on account of the lack of morality of their contents, are given below :—

Description	Published in Korea			Published abroad by Koreans	Published in Japan and sent to Korea	Total
	By Japanese	By Koreans	By Foreigners			
Newspapers { Injurious to Public Peace	4	—	—	53	44	101
{ Injurious to Public Morals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Books and other Publications { Injurious to Public Peace	—	3	3	65	6	77
{ Injurious to Public Morals	—	—	—	89	—	89

43. Boilers, Engines, etc.

With the growth in industrial undertakings in cities, came a more widely distributed utilization of boilers, steam engines, oil and gas engines, etc., the use of which is not free from danger unless they are under proper supervision and inspection. The regulations concerning the control of boilers and steam and oil engines were promulgated in August, 1915, and enforced on September 1, by which those desiring to install boilers, and steam, gas, or oil engines must apply or report for official permission, and the Provincial Police Director was made responsible for the control and inspection of these boilers, steam engines, etc.

44. Control of Improper Trades.

The official extortion practised for so many years under the old régime discouraged the people from adopting respectable occupations, but encouraged them to indulge in gambling in spite of the severe punishment provided in the old Korean criminal law. With the growth of the police force, punishment for gambling was strictly enforced, and the practice became less popular. Yet there were 9,804 arrests for gambling, involving 29,857 persons, in the year under review.

The control of geisha, prostitutes, and waitresses or inmates of obscure restaurants being well carried out, morality and health in the neighbouring streets were pretty well maintained.

45. Control of Other Trades.

With the increase in law cases and applications or petitions to the Government Offices, so-called professional scribes, or writers licensed to write or draft documents on behalf of customers, increased in other cities with the same rapidity as they did in Keijo. Abuses or evils often accompanied the exercise of these professions, so that Provisional Ordinances were issued in restraint. These ordinances, however, being not only inadequate for present conditions but also lacking in uniformity, new Regulations Controlling Professional Writers were promulgated by an ordinance issued in July, 1915, by the Police Affairs Department. According to these Regu-

lations, professional writers, strictly confining themselves to copying or drafting documents or notes, are required not to undertake advisory functions as to actions at law, not to collect debts on behalf of creditors, and not to meddle in other matters properly in the province of a barrister, nor to negotiate the purchase of real estate as real estate agents. They are also prohibited from charging unreasonable fees by making a needless multiplication of copies.

With regard to automobile traffic in the Peninsula, the number of automobiles, private and public, increased so much that 54 automobiles were running in public traffic in the various provinces except the three provinces of North and South Kankyō and Kōgen, and in addition 11 automobiles were in private use by the end of June, 1915. Regulations controlling the automobile traffic were therefore promulgated in July, 1915, and enforced on August 1.

46. Fire Brigades.

For protection or preventive measures against fires, the formation of fire brigades was encouraged. At the end of the year 1915 there were 22 Japanese brigades and 376 Korean brigades, in addition to 317 brigades organized jointly by Koreans and Japanese, making a total of 715 associations with 72,676 members. The general regulations relating to Fire Brigades were promulgated in June, 1915, and enforced on August 1, by which Provincial Police Directors were made responsible for the establishment and maintenance of fire brigades, and their supervision and guidance.

47. Wild Animals.

Animals dangerous to man and cattle, such as tigers, leopards, bears, and "Nukute" or "*Neuktai*," a kind of Siberian wolf, are by no means rare in the Peninsula. Every possible means of exterminating these animals was encouraged. The Koreans are now allowed to possess firearms, prohibited them up to September, 1913, owing to possible danger to the public peace, if they use them for killing these wild animals. As measures for exterminating these dangerous beasts, not only was a reward given to those who secured such animals by poisoning or trapping them, but the police forces often co-operated with the villagers in hunting these animals.

Thus 11 tigers, 41 leopards, 261 bears, 122 *neuktai*, and 1,162 wild boar were slain or captured during the year 1915. Victims to these wild animals during the same year numbered 129 persons killed and 105 wounded, while 2,839 head of cattle were killed and 414 wounded.

V. FINANCE.

48. Fiscal Adjustment and Independence.

Reviewing the fiscal policy adopted in the Peninsula by the light of former Annual Reports, it will be seen that it was based on the gradual adjustment of the somewhat scanty financial resources aided by an annual grant from Japan towards a more systematic working, so that fiscal independence might finally be established. During the protectorate régime the budget of the Korean Government showed a revenue amounting to about 23,000,000 *yen* a year on an average, including loans from Japan amounting to several million *yen*, while the amount defrayed by the Imperial Government for the maintenance of the Residency-General and its affiliated offices (Law Courts, Railway Bureau, Communications Bureau, etc.) in the Peninsula averaged 14,700,000 *yen* each year, in addition to the military expenses also defrayed by the Imperial Government. After the annexation, the accounts of the Government-General were separated from the general account of the Imperial Treasury of Japan and formed into a special account, so that all Government expenses in Korea were to be met by taxes and other receipts collected in the Peninsula, and the deficit, if any, to be made good by the Imperial Treasury, with the view that in the near future all Government expenses in Chosen, except military expenses, should be discharged out of the revenues collected in the Peninsula. Acting upon this plan, the annual grant from the Imperial Treasury to meet the deficit of the Government-General was reduced to 12,350,000 *yen* after the annexation.

Owing to the financial retrenchment carried out by the Imperial Government in compiling the general account of the Imperial Budget for the fiscal year 1913, the Government-General had to curtail its administrative expenditure by an amount of 2,350,000 *yen*, as the subsidy granted from the Imperial Treasury, amounting to 12,350,000 *yen* yearly up to the fiscal year 1912, was reduced to 10,000,000 *yen* in accordance with the budget for the fiscal year 1913. In the budget for the fiscal year 1914, the Government-General, having the grant from the Imperial Treasury still further reduced to 9,000,000 *yen*, drew up a plan for establishing fiscal independence of the Home Government within five years from the fiscal

year 1914, by annually reducing the grant from the Imperial Treasury on the one hand, and by increasing the revenue to be collected in the Peninsula on the other. In putting this plan into effect, the Government-General was again called upon to curtail its administrative and other expenses as far as possible, except those incurred in giving encouragement to productive undertakings, while the revenues were to be augmented by creating new taxes or by readjusting existing revenue sources, though in such a way that the readjustment of taxes and other dues would not lay any unnecessary burden upon the people. The fiscal grant from the Imperial Treasury was again reduced to 8,000,000 *yen* in the budget for the fiscal year 1915, and to 7,000,000 *yen* for the fiscal year 1916.

Meanwhile, as the revenues from general taxes and public undertakings are slowly but steadily augmenting, and the consumption-tax on liquor and the income-tax on corporations enacted in the fiscal year 1916 came into force, it is expected that the annual grant from the Imperial Treasury will be reduced to 5,000,000 *yen* in the fiscal year 1917 and to 3,000,000 *yen* in the fiscal year 1918, and that fiscal independence in the Peninsula will finally be established in the fiscal year 1919, when the grant from the Imperial Treasury except that for military expenses will cease.

Although financial retrenchment was rigorously carried out with respect to administrative expenses in order to establish fiscal independence, the annual allowance made to Prince Li's Household since the annexation still remained the same, for the Japanese Government has never yet tried to cut down the Prince's liberal allowance of 1,500,000 *yen* annually, which was the amount he received when he was Emperor.

49. Accounts for Fiscal Year 1914. •

The special account of the Government-General for the fiscal year 1914, the year when the plan of fiscal independence was first set on foot, and in which the European war broke out, showed rather better results than anticipated.

The account for that year shows an excess in total revenue obtained of more than 2,634,694 *yen* over the estimates, amounting to 59,412,936 *yen*, and the total expenditure, amounting to 55,099,834 *yen*, is less than the estimates by over 6,830,086 *yen*.

The considerable excess in revenue obtained for the fiscal year 1914 was due to the fact that more was derived from revenue

sources than estimated, and that certain expenses ceased, while others were transferred to the budget for the fiscal years following.

The accounts for the fiscal year 1914 belonging to the special account of the Government-General, and of those belonging to certain affiliated offices, compared with their respective estimates, are shown in the following table :—

Description	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Estimated	Received	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Estimated	Actual	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Ordinary	Yen 37,724,021	Yen 35,692,238	Yen - 2,031,783	Yen 35,001,034	Yen 32,277,721	Yen - 2,723,313
Extraordinary	21,688,939	26,355,422	+ 4,666,483	26,978,886	22,822,085	- 4,156,801
Receipts from Public Loans	9,440,871	7,640,871	- 1,800,000	—	—	—
Grant from Imperial Treasury	9,000,000	9,000,000	—	—	—	—
Surplus from Preced- ing Year	2,772,788	9,639,003	+ 6,866,215	—	—	—
Receipts from Sale of Government Arti- cles	475,280	75,548	- 399,732	—	—	—
Total	59,412,966	62,047,660	+ 2,634,694	61,979,920	55,099,834	- 6,880,086
Special Account for Railway Stores . . .	5,523,625	4,395,122	- 1,128,503	5,523,625	4,453,302	- 1,070,323
Special Ac- count for Lumber Undertaking Station { Capital Account }	857,000	878,088	+ 21,088	76,613	67,228	- 9,385
{ Profit Account }	1,363,326	890,376	- 472,950	1,100,415	984,290	- 116,125
Special Account for Government Hospital and Asylum	897,076	909,677	+ 12,601	919,635	800,833	- 118,802
Separate Fund for Gov- ernment Hospital and Asylum	7,100	48,304	+ 41,204	115,283	114,055	- 1,228

50. Budget for Fiscal Year 1916.

Keeping in view the financial policy, having for its aim the establishment of fiscal independence of the Home Government within five years from the fiscal year 1914, the budget of the special account of the Government-General for the fiscal year 1916 was compiled so as to take into account the augmentation of the ordinary revenue through the natural increase in revenue sources, especially in the land-tax, and the returns from State properties and public

undertakings, and by levying a tax on the incomes of corporations and a consumption-tax on liquor, while the extraordinary revenue was decreased by making a reduction in the annual grant from the Home Government. With regard to expenditure, the figures for almost all the items of Government expenditure were reckoned as before, except those required for urgent needs, for industrial encouragement, and for certain public works. Thus the total amount of revenue for the fiscal year 1916, ordinary and extraordinary, shows 59,848,998 *yen*, being an increase of 975,595 *yen* on that of the preceding fiscal year. The chief items in the ordinary revenue are the several inland taxes, Customs returns, receipts from stamps, rents from cultivated State lands (chiefly from lands formerly known as *Yokundo*), receipts from Government undertakings and properties, and miscellaneous receipts, the total amounting to 41,561,626 *yen*. The total extraordinary revenue is 18,287,372 *yen*, of which 7,000,000 *yen* is the grant from the General Account of the Imperial Treasury to meet the estimated deficit, while 10,585,000 *yen* is to be obtained from loans, and 702,372 *yen* is to be transferred from the surplus of the preceding fiscal year. The total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, being the same in amount as that of the revenue, 37,073,155 *yen* is allotted to ordinary and 22,775,843 *yen* to extraordinary expenditure. The details of the Special Account of the Government-General for the fiscal year 1916, compared with the preceding fiscal year, are given in the following table:—

Budget of Special Account of Government-General
of Chosen for Fiscal Year 1916.

Description	1916	1915	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Ordinary Revenue:—			
Land Tax	9,899,377	9,838,760	+ 60,617
Taxes { Customs Duties	3,721,762	4,641,837	— 920,075
Other Taxes	3,063,789	2,640,519	+ 423,270
Stamp Receipts	2,402,787	1,715,922	+ 686,864
Rent Receipts from <i>Yokun</i> Lands . .	1,520,857	1,521,433	— 576
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Properties	20,098,385	18,616,671	+ 1,481,714
Miscellaneous	854,669	801,586	+ 53,083
Total	41,561,626	39,776,729	+ 1,784,897

(Continued)

Description	1916	1915	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	Yen	Yen	Yen
Extraordinary Revenue :—			
Receipts from Loan for Public Works.	10,585,000	8,634,327	+ 1,950,673
Imperial Treasury Grant	7,000,000	8,000,000	— 1,000,000
Surplus from Preceding Year	702,372	2,462,347	— 1,759,975
Total	18,287,372	19,098,674	— 809,302
Grand Total	59,848,998	58,873,403	+ 975,595

Description	1916	1915	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	Yen	Yen	Yen
Ordinary Expenditure :—			
Prince Li's (Yi) Household	1,500,000	1,500,000	—
Government-General (Central Office) .	2,963,682	2,917,185	+ 46,497
Local Governments	3,889,674	3,720,044	+ 169,630
Law Courts and Prisons	2,631,615	2,498,645	+ 132,970
Police	3,079,410	3,069,115	+ 10,295
Medical and Sanitary	651,158	662,438	— 11,280
Education	594,151	457,599	+ 136,552
Encouragement of Industry	400,292	487,002	— 86,710
Public Undertakings	15,031,567	13,760,797	+ 1,270,770
Building and Repairs	320,000	320,000	—
Public Loans	5,011,606	6,401,340	— 1,389,734
Reserve Funds	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Total	37,073,155	36,794,165	+ 278,990
Extraordinary Expenditure :—			
Government-General (Central Office) .	121,654	155,859	— 34,205
Local Governments	46,991	—	+ 46,991
Police	1,104,429	1,104,429	—
Medical and Sanitary	9,100	9,100	—
Education	977,182	905,714	+ 71,468
Encouragement of Industry	1,967,333	2,564,879	— 597,546
Public Undertakings	8,936,108	8,229,525	+ 706,583

(Continued)			
Description	1916	1915	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Building and Repairs	Yen 984,087	Yen 1,248,636	— Yen 264,549
Land Survey.	3,785,164	3,596,903	+ 188,261
Highways, Harbours, and other Public Works	4,843,795	4,264,193	+ 579,602
Total	22,775,843	22,079,238	+ 696,605
Grand Total	59,848,998	58,873,403	+ 975,595

In the budget for the fiscal year 1916, expenses for public works to be defrayed during certain consecutive years are those for the construction of the Government-General's new offices, road construction, harbour improvement, railway construction and improvement, and excavation in Jinsen Harbour.

The total amounts for such recurring expenses, and those apportioned for the fiscal year 1916, are shown in the following table :—

Description	Total Amount Apportioned	Amount already Paid	Amount allotted for 1916	Fiscal Year in which Payment is to be Completed
Construction of Government- General Offices.	Yen 3,000,000	Yen —	Yen 200,000	1923
Railway Construction and Im- provement	94,460,246	66,900,246	8,390,000	1918
Road Construction	10,000,000	7,800,000	1,370,000	1917
Harbour Extension	9,831,829	7,041,829	1,175,000	1919
Excavating Work, Jinsen Har- bour	431,061	295,988	79,269	1917
Total	117,723,136	82,038,063	11,214,269	

51. Collection of Inland Revenue.

In carrying out the plan of increasing the revenue by readjustment of existing taxes, or by levying new taxes, the authorities have put forth their very best efforts. Taxpayers, too, appreciate the true nature of the tax readjustment, and no complaint against the measure has been raised. But the continued economic depression caused by the European war and by the falling-off in the market

value of rice, the chief agricultural product of Korea, brought about financial tightness, and taxpayers, especially of the land-tax, found themselves more or less in difficulty. The Government, however, required the banking houses and the Oriental Development Company and other financial agencies to furnish taxpayers with loans at modest rates, and the local money markets were thereby greatly eased and taxpayers correspondingly relieved. Thus the collection of the State taxes during the fiscal year 1915 yielded the average result of preceding years, as shown in the following table :—

Description	Fiscal Year 1915		Percentage of Receipts Compared with Estimates				
	Estimated	Received	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911
Land Tax . . .	10,065,574 ^{Yen}	10,051,436 ^{Yen}	99.8	99.8	99.9	95.7	99.0
House Tax . . .	796,922	796,691	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.0
Building Tax . .	233,813	231,628	99.0	99.3	99.3	95.1	95.0
Liquor Tax . . .	516,904	515,180	99.6	99.6	99.7	98.7	98.0
Tobacco Tax . . .	953,681	952,718	99.8	99.8	99.6	98.7	97.0
Mining Tax . . .	439,008	422,246	96.1	95.5	96.4	95.7	72.0
Other Taxes . . .	38,022	35,822	94.2	97.8	97.1	98.4	93.0
Total . . .	13,043,824	13,005,721	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.4	98.0

Thus the readjustment of taxes is doing much towards the realization of the plan of fiscal independence, at least so far as the second year is concerned.

52. Income Tax and Liquor Tax.

Although improvement or reform in the system of taxation has constantly been carried out since the inauguration of the protectorate régime, such reform measures being principally limited to readjustment of revenue offices, method of tax collection, maintenance of uniformity in tax levy, discovery of evasion of payment of taxes, etc., measures for increase in the rate of existing taxes or for the levying of new taxes have been avoided as far as possible except in a few cases. Most of the regulations for State taxes having been enacted by the ex-Korean Government and adopted by the Government-General after the annexation, the fiscal system still contained certain defects. They not only gave rise to inconvenience in dealing

with the taxes, but were incompatible in certain respects with the new régime consequent upon the annexation, especially since the abolition of foreign municipal settlements, so that the burden on Koreans, Japanese (who were considered foreigners before the annexation), and foreigners was often not free from injustice in its distribution. Along with the general economic and financial growth, and the necessity of laying the foundation for fiscal independence, the Government decided further to readjust the system of taxation. As alluded to in previous Annual Reports, the land-tax has been increased about 30 or 40 per cent. since the fiscal year 1914, the urban land-tax has been levied on Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners alike in Keijō and 25 other places, and the tobacco-tax previously levied on its cultivation and sale was extended to its manufacture and consumption. The standard of living, especially of Koreans, is not yet high enough to warrant the levying of an income-tax, but, with the tendency to industrial growth, juridical persons carrying on private undertakings with the object of making profit, such as commercial companies or associations, are to-day making fair incomes, while most of their shareholders live outside the Peninsula. Therefore it was arranged to levy an income-tax on commercial corporations by partially extending the income-tax law of Japan proper to Chosen in and after the fiscal year 1916, and 6 per cent. of the net profits of such corporations is to be levied.

The liquor-tax was formerly levied only on liquors manufactured in the Peninsula and the rate was decidedly low, while imported liquors suffered no such drawback. The new liquor-tax law came into force in the fiscal year 1916, by which the rate on liquors manufactured in Korea was slightly increased, and a consumption-tax on imported liquors was to be levied so as to place them on an equal footing with those manufactured in Korea.

53. Land Tax.

There are two kinds of land-tax : one is levied on land in rural districts, the other on lands in Keijō and 25 other districts or towns. The land-tax collected in rural districts leads all other State revenues in the Peninsula. Amounting to 9,838,760 *yen*, it represents 24.7 per cent. of the aggregate ordinary revenue which, as estimated in the budget for the fiscal year 1915, was 39,776,729 *yen*. This tax is levied on the so-called *kyel* unit, representing the area and

class of the cultivated lands. According to the amended Regulations for Land-Tax which came into operation in April, 1914, the tax unit ranges from the maximum rate of eleven *yen* to the minimum rate of two *yen* and is divided into seven classes. Should waste lands be brought under cultivation, such lands are exempted from taxation for ten years. This tax was ordinarily collected in the autumn soon after the rice harvest, and farmers were often obliged to sell their grain at that time in spite of the low market price. The provisions of the land-tax law for collecting this tax, half in December and half in February of the following year, were enforced by the fiscal year 1915 in all the provinces, the convenience of this method of payment being gradually appreciated by the people.

With progress in the land survey, the old *kyel* record books have been replaced with cadastre books and record books of each land lot in one island and 37 districts in which the land survey and cadastre have been completed, and this is facilitating the more exact levy of the land-tax.

Urban Land Tax. The urban land-tax was arranged to be levied on cities or towns containing more than one thousand dwelling houses, i. e. Keijō and 25 other places. Land-surveying in these places being completed, this tax is now levied according to the extent and class of each lot of land, and the rate of tax was determined at seven-thousandths of the land value, with the provision that the land value is to be revised every ten years. The receipts from this tax for the fiscal year 1916 were estimated at 297,377 *yen*.

54. House Tax.

A. Rural House Tax. A person maintaining an independent existence by living in a dwelling-house in rural districts, whether owned or leased, is required to pay 30 *sen* annually as house-tax, 15 *sen* in spring and 15 *sen* in autumn. In former times many persons evaded this tax. But, owing to the progress of the census investigation and to the financial reform, returns from this tax are yearly on the increase, notwithstanding the fact that persons in extreme poverty, or those whose houses are wholly or partially damaged by calamity, are exempted from the levy. The number of dwelling-houses subjected to this tax in the fiscal year 1915 aggregated 2,640,592, yielding 793,427 *yen*.

B. Urban Building Tax. This tax came into existence in 1909 and is imposed in cities, towns, or open ports, where the house-tax mentioned in the above paragraph is not levied. This tax is divided into four classes according to the size of the buildings, and each class is again divided into two according to the nature of the construction of the buildings. Thus, the rate on stone or brick buildings, or buildings having tiled roofs, is higher than that on thatched buildings which are mostly occupied by Koreans. The total number of buildings subjected to this tax aggregated 248,537, yielding 229,401 *yen*, in the fiscal year 1915.

55. Consumption Tax on Liquors and Tobacco.

A. Liquor Tax. The liquor-tax is levied at different rates on three kinds of liquors—brewed liquors, distilled liquors, and mixed liquors—according to the process of manufacture and the degree of alcohol contained. These tax rates are again differentiated according to the amount of manufacture. This tax amounted to 509,685 *yen* in the fiscal year 1915. An account of the revision of this tax law has already been given in a previous section.

B. Tobacco Tax. The tobacco-tax, hitherto imposed on cultivators and dealers, was extended to manufacturers and consumers by the amended Regulations for Tobacco-Tax, enforced in the fiscal year 1914. The amount of this tax reached as much as 926,098 *yen* in the fiscal year under review (1915).

56. Mining and Other Taxes.

The mining-tax in the Peninsula, previously yielding most meagre returns, is now improving, owing to the steady development of the mining industry and to the strict enforcement of the mining law. This tax is differently levied on the mining district, mining products, and placer. Amounting to 168,871 *yen* in the fiscal year 1909, it reached 296,433 *yen* in the fiscal year under review.

57. Customs Duties.

As stated in the Annual Report for 1912, the Imperial Government adopted, even after the annexation of Korea by Japan, the Customs duties conventionally fixed by the ex-Korean Government

with several Treaty Powers. The actual conventional rates of import duty, in accordance with the most favoured nation clause, work out at 5, 7½, 8, 10, and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. As to export duty, all native goods or products, other than gold or silver coins or bullion, coins of other metals, gold dust, plants, and samples in reasonable quantities, were subjected to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. With the object of affording more convenience to the trading classes, as well as of facilitating the Customs administration, Regulations concerning the Customs Tariff of Chosen were promulgated on March 28, 1912, and enforced on April 1, by which a table giving tariff rates for each class of articles was prepared in accordance with the provisions of the conventional tariff. As for export duties, they were abolished, save for those on barley, beans, and six other articles, in order to give impetus to the export trade, as well as to encourage the development of productive industry in general in the Peninsula. The frontier trade along the Oryoku (*Yalu*) and the Tōman (*Tumen*), which was for long in great disorder, was improved by the promulgation of necessary regulations in the year 1913. Thus, with improvement in the Customs administration and development in the foreign trade, the Customs returns increased year by year until 1913, in spite of the abolition of most of the export duties, so that the actual receipts each year exceeded the estimates. Customs returns for the years 1914 and 1915 fell lower than the estimates by reason of the considerable decrease in imports, owing to the outbreak of the European war which caused a scarcity of bottoms. The following table shows the Customs receipts estimated, and the actual receipts collected, from imports, exports, and tonnage dues during the five years since 1911.

Year	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911
Customs Duties estimated }	Yen 4,641,837	Yen 4,636,017	Yen 4,325,331	Yen 3,540,084	Yen 3,122,303
Actual Receipts . . .	4,416,234	3,893,064	4,806,673	4,712,124	4,061,875

58. *Yoktun* Lands.

The *yoktun* lands or cultivated State lands scattered about in various provinces aggregated 122,276 *cho* at the end of the year under review, of which the lands yielding rents, amounting in area

to 108,017 *cho*, are occupied by 263,061 tenants, while the rents from these lands are estimated at 1,552,482 *yen*. The following table gives details of these State cultivated lands :—

Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1916.

Province	Description of Leased Land					No. of Tenants	Rent Received
	Paddy Land	Upland	Residential Ground	Other Lands	Total		
Keiki	<i>Cho</i> 6,296	<i>Cho</i> 5,898	<i>Cho</i> 403	<i>Cho</i> 2,120	<i>Cho</i> 14,716	39,584	<i>Yen</i> 191,619
North Chūsei . . .	1,651	1,098	165	1	2,915	10,923	64,892
South Chūsei . . .	3,570	696	173	11	4,449	14,057	105,461
North Zenla	3,377	534	116	5	4,032	11,283	112,017
South Zenla	3,495	1,687	184	128	5,499	22,335	120,416
North Keishō	3,008	1,846	323	53	5,231	23,724	124,820
South Keishō	4,501	2,508	253	113	7,377	30,317	214,977
Kwōkai	5,662	7,904	265	12,251	26,083	29,079	206,497
South Heian	3,251	4,394	119	3,072	10,831	14,427	86,539
North Heian	2,391	9,058	217	27	11,693	20,451	103,848
Kōgen	2,228	3,466	306	1,031	7,031	20,945	94,540
South Kankyō	950	3,812	322	18	5,102	17,280	97,716
North Kankyō	264	2,519	274	—	3,056	8,656	29,140
Total	40,845	45,420	3,125	18,828	108,017	263,061	1,552,482
1914	40,919	46,116	3,154	16,991	107,163	264,923	1,565,413
1913	42,037	47,774	3,212	13,983	107,008	283,640	1,176,053
1912	51,407	62,710	3,748	15,766	133,632	331,748	1,205,092

59. Revenue Stamps.

The minor taxes, registration fees, other fees, fines, and other receipts, collected by means of revenue stamps, number more than 50 in all. The receipts from revenue stamps are on the increase with the gradual advance in the general standard of living, in economic growth, and in legal transactions; especially so are the fees paid for registration or certification of real estate, so that the total returns from revenue stamps for the fiscal year under review reached 2,105,839 *yen*, showing an increase of more than 161,000 *yen* over the preceding fiscal year. Receipts from revenue stamps six years ago, i.e. the fiscal year 1910, amounted to 308,930 *yen* only.

60. Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Properties.

Receipts belonging to this category are steadily on the increase year by year, so that estimates for the fiscal year 1916 aggregate 20,098,385 *yen*, being an increase of 1,481,714 *yen* over the estimates for the preceding fiscal year, as shown in the following table:—

Description	Estimate for Fiscal Year 1916	Fiscal Year 1915	
		Estimate	Settled Account
Railways	10,149,039 ^{<i>Yen</i>}	10,177,059 ^{<i>Yen</i>}	8,934,429 ^{<i>Yen</i>}
Post, Telegraphs, and Telephones . .	3,738,060	3,738,021	3,422,745
Heijō (<i>Pyong-yang</i>) Coal Mine . . .	1,460,960	1,432,410	1,611,249
Printing Office	387,200	413,465	325,219
Waterworks	436,655	460,566	384,980
Weights and Measures	184,630	216,570	162,361
Ginseng Monopoly	1,698,050	1,391,100	1,396,685
Salt Manufacture	269,864	269,747	219,730
Lumber Undertaking.	—	123,963	177,289
Forest Products.	139,383	133,589	100,215
Lumber Undertaking Station	1,362,501	—	—
Publication of Text-Books and Calendars	31,021	47,998	30,168
Fee for using State Properties	40,872	24,864	46,360
Sale of Articles made by Convicts . .	200,650	187,329	162,590
Total	20,098,385	18,616,671	16,974,021

But the actual receipts for the fiscal year 1915 were considerably lower than the estimates so that there was a shortage of 1,642,650 *yen*. Such significant decrease was caused by the falling-off in receipts from the railways, and posts and telegraphs, brought about by the European war and the consequent economic depression, and that in spite of the increase in receipts from the Heijō Coal Mine.

61. Public Loans.

The public loans and other debts outstanding at the close of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915 amounted to 62,657,441 *yen*.

The funds required for public works are usually secured by raising public loans. But, owing to the high rate of interest prevailing in the public loan market, it was arranged that the funds required for public works for the fiscal year under review ending March 31, 1916 should be advanced by the Imperial Treasury and the Deposit Section of the Finance Department of Japan, and 8,634,327 *yen* was advanced by the Imperial Treasury and a further 311,012 *yen* by the Deposit Section. On the other hand 2,500,000 *yen* of the first Public Undertakings Loan, amounting to 3,500,000 *yen*, was repaid with part of the surplus revenue collected during the fiscal year under review.

The total of the public loans and debts outstanding at the end of the fiscal year under review (March 31, 1916) was 69,102,780 *yen*, details of which are given in the following table :—

Description	Amount	Interest	Date of Issue or Borrowing	Creditors	Outstanding Period	Date of Complete Redemption
2nd Public Undertakings Loan . . . }	12,963,920 ^{<i>Yen</i>}	6½%	December 1908	Industrial Bank of Japan	10	December 1933
First Four per cent. Imperial Bond . . }	1,052,650	4%	March 1913		10	Within 50 years
Exchequer Bond for Public Works . . }	30,000,000	5%	April 1913			December 1917
Public Works Loan .	1,500,000	6%	August 1915	Bank of Chosen		The loan can be reimbursed at any time within three years from the date when the arrangement was made.
Public Works Loan .	6,000,000	6½%	March 1916	Bank of Chosen		
Public Works Loan .	5,000,000	5½%	October 1914	Deposit Section of Finance Dept.		
Public Works Loan .	2,640,871	5½%	March 1915	Deposit Section of Finance Dept.		
Public Works Loan .	3,000,000	5½%	August 1915	Deposit Section of Finance Dept.		
Public Works Loan .	2,500,000	5½%	October 1915	Deposit Section of Finance Dept.		
Public Works Loan .	311,012	5½%	November 1915	Deposit Section of Finance Dept.		
Public Works Loan .	3,134,327	5½%	March 1916	Imperial Treasury		
Public Works Loan .	1,000,000	6½%	February 1916	Industrial Bank of Japan		February 1917
Total . . .	69,102,780					

VI. CURRENCY, BANKING, etc.

62. Economic Conditions.

As the Peninsula is still an agricultural country, its prosperity is largely dependent on the good returns of agricultural products. Through the encouragement already given, agricultural products have immensely increased ; especially is this the case with rice, one of the chief staples of export, and one which commands a favourable price in Japan.

Economic conditions in the Peninsula have indeed been greatly affected by the movement in grain products and variations in their quotation in recent years, and somewhat so by the European war. The lull in business in the Peninsula, caused by the fall in the quotation of rice in Japan and by the European war, not only continued unchanged for the greater part of the year 1915, but was rendered still more marked by a further drop in the already low quotation of rice, owing to the remains of the abundant crop of the previous year coming on the market, and this notwithstanding the measure adopted by the Home Government, in an attempt to readjust the price of rice, of purchasing 300,000 *koku* for 4,200,000 *yen*. This business depression showing no signs of recovery and the money market still continuing slack, the Bank of Chosen was obliged in July to lower the rate of interest by 2/1,000 *yen* both on deposits and on advances. This measure affecting the money market but very little, the bank was again obliged to lower the interest on deposits. Meanwhile the large export of rice caused by the drop in quotation, and that of cow-hides, leather goods, mineral products, etc., in consequence of the European war, somewhat enlivened business. The Industrial Exhibition, commemorating the five years' administration, opened in September, and the Imperial coronation held in November, had a speedy effect on autumn business activities. The Government measure for regulating the price of rice gradually taking effect upon the rice market, naturally stimulated the Korean rice to activity, while large orders for Korean beans were placed owing to the bad crop of this staple in Manchuria. Furthermore, an increase in the export of cotton, owing to a good crop and the good price prevailing, and in that of cow-hides and leather goods, chiefly to the order of the Russian army, augmented the general export

of the Peninsula and stimulated business activity and the money market, so that demand for money became acute and the notes issued by the Bank of Chosen increased in amount to 34,387,520 *yen* by the close of the year 1915, being an increase of 12,530,000 *yen* as compared with that at the end of the previous year.

63. Money in Circulation.

Money circulating in the Peninsula consists of the bank-notes issued by the Bank of Chosen, Japanese subsidiary coins, and the coins issued by the ex-Korean Government. In addition, the bank-notes issued by the Bank of Japan also circulate, but most of them are retained by the Bank of Chosen as reserve, so the few circulating in the market are not included in the statistics given. Korean old copper cash also circulates among the natives. Further details of money circulating in the Peninsula are given in the following table :—

End of December, Each Year.

Year	Bank Notes issued by Bank of Chosen	Subsidiary Coins			Total
		Issued by Imperial Government	Issued by Ex-Korean Government	Old copper Cash issued by Ex-Korean Government	
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1910. . . .	16,631,965	269,024	6,152,595	2,434,676	25,488,260
1911. . . .	21,382,957	2,744,989	4,947,826	1,583,715	30,659,487
1912. . . .	22,861,224	3,736,779	3,998,678	1,092,248	31,688,929
1913. . . .	21,512,716	3,446,693	3,022,683	655,812	28,637,904
1914. . . .	17,296,431	3,351,236	2,099,564	372,462	23,119,693
1915. . . .	30,462,840	4,757,121	1,809,909	206,807	37,236,677

With the object of making the currency system of the Peninsula the same as that of Japan, the withdrawal from the market of the subsidiary coins issued by the former Korean Government was begun in October, 1910, and the amount in circulation is showing an annual decrease as may be seen in the above table.

64. Bank of Chosen.

Along with the considerable growth in the economic circle of the Peninsula, the business of the Bank of Chosen, acting as the central bank of the country, has also expanded exceedingly during

the past few years. The business conducted by its branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Antung, Mukden, Dairen, and Changchun being well managed, these branches rendered great assistance in strengthening the financial relations of the peninsula with Japan and Manchuria. As the economic relations of the Peninsula with North Manchuria and Inner Mongolia may be advanced by reason of the new Chinese-Japanese convention, the bank arranged to open branches in Kai-yuan 開原 and Szu-pin-chieh 四平街. Seeing the tendency to growth in the trade between the Peninsula and Asiatic Russia, the Bank also arranged to do business in Vladivostok through the Matsuda Bank, already well established there. With regard to the banking business conducted by the branches of this bank in Manchuria, the business report issued by the bank for the half year ending December 31, 1915 states as follows :—

“ The crop of beans in Manchuria was less by 20 to 30 per cent. than that of the previous year. Moreover, the movement of beans and other cereals was greatly hampered by the fact that, because of the unusual mildness of the winter, the muddy roads of Manchuria, with its rivers and lakes, were not frozen hard enough to facilitate the passage of traffic. Such being the case, the demand for money in that direction was not so great as expected with the exception of the year's end when the market presented some activity. Nevertheless the branches of the bank there made satisfactory progress. At the close of the half-year the deposits stood at yen 2,084,639 and advances at yen 3,681,808, showing an increase of yen 1,021,013 in deposits and of yen 373,804 in advances over the figures of a year ago ”. The general features of the Bank of Chosen at the end of December, each year, since its establishment, are as follows :—

End of December, Each Year.

Year	No. of Branches	Capital		Government Subsidies		Reserve Fund	Deposits by Government
		Authorized	Paid-up	Value of Shares taken	Advances made		
		Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1909.	13	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	1,230,000	—	6,625,183
1910.	14	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	1,220,000	7,150	5,000,000
1911.	14	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	1,210,000	34,653	—
1912.	14	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,150,000	1,200,000	53,523	—
1913.	18	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,150,000	1,200,000	134,000	—
1914.	18	10,000,000	10,000,000	2,250,000	1,200,000	240,000	—
1915.	18	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	1,200,000	378,500	—

(Continued)

Year	Ordinary Deposits	Loans to Bank	Loans to Government	Ordinary Loans	Bills Discounted	Profit or Loss	
						First Term	Second Term
1909.	Yen 7,631,639	Yen 500,000	Yen 7,979,911	Yen 1,931,809	Yen 1,824,156	Yen —	Yen 92,303
1910.	5,960,651	—	7,329,355	2,542,419	4,729,093	26,240	39,858
1911.	6,978,281	2,000,000	4,594,677	4,435,617	5,668,129	73,829	135,171
1912.	14,169,878	3,000,000	10,094,677	6,184,439	9,303,087	150,527	205,405
1913.	20,801,830	3,000,000	7,500,000	7,766,261	15,742,729	223,084	247,393
1914.	17,598,503	4,952,600	7,500,000	8,861,811	14,592,834	399,328	413,312
1915.	18,588,601	3,000,000	7,500,000	9,104,688	20,543,962	463,921	447,151

With the natural economic and financial development of the Peninsula and the activity of the bank in Manchuria, there came a tendency to an increase in its note issue. The following table gives the amount of bank-notes issued by the Bank of Chosen at the end of each year since its establishment.

Year	Issue of Bank Notes			Amount of Notes Circulating in Market
	Specie Reserve	Security Reserve	Total Amount of Issue	
1907.	Yen 4,582,506	Yen 8,222,794	Yen 12,805,300	Yen 11,615,835
1908.	3,504,673	6,881,227	10,385,900	9,221,060
1909.	5,046,500	8,393,200	13,439,700	12,228,887
1910.	7,025,750	13,138,150	20,163,900	16,631,965
1911.	8,836,990	16,169,550	25,006,540	21,382,957
1912.	8,766,620	16,783,780	25,550,400	22,861,224
1913.	8,922,950	16,770,310	25,693,260	21,512,716
1914.	7,453,300	14,397,070	21,850,370	17,296,431
1915.	11,600,540	22,786,980	34,387,520	30,462,840

65. Clearing House.

Accompanying the economic and financial growth, the use of bills of exchange in trading circles increased year by year. In order therefore to facilitate commercial transactions, as well as to prevent abuse from an indiscriminate issue of bills, a Clearing House was first established in Keijō in July, 1910. A Clearing House Associa-

tion was also formed in April, 1911 in the port of Fusan, while the several branches of banking houses in Jinsen (Chemulpo) organized an association of the same nature in the same year. The bills, cheques, and other commercial notes dealt with at clearing houses increased year by year, in number as well as in amount. The following table shows the general features of the work conducted by the above-mentioned clearing houses or associations during the last four years :—

Year	No. of Clearing Houses	No. of Cheques and Bills	Amount	Balance of Exchange
1910.	1	59,416	20,489,581 ^{Yen}	7,649,447 ^{Yen}
1911.	3	247,924	72,555,541	24,590,823
1912.	3	331,939	98,488,617	26,391,476
1913.	3	407,426	101,280,071	26,401,473
1914.	3	434,198	90,833,160	24,849,620
1915.	3	468,010	98,748,528	25,103,076

66. Agricultural and Industrial Banks.

The gradual progress of industry and agriculture in the various localities brought about expansion in the business conducted by Agricultural and Industrial Banks, i. e. the granting of long-term loans on an easy reimbursement scale at a low rate of interest. But these special banks in the Peninsula are authorized to conduct business appertaining to ordinary banks in addition to their special banking functions. As fully stated in the last Annual Report, the regulations for these banks being amended in the year 1914, their functions and business management and control were readjusted with a view to further improvement. Furthermore, the connection of these banks with the Oriental Development Company and the People's Bank Associations being more definitely established in the same year, these banks were enabled to furnish capital funds to agricultural and industrial undertakings much more extensively than before.

The business conducted by these banks in the year under review was better than in the preceding year, owing to the financial recovery. The general condition of these banks at the end of the

year 1915, as compared with that at the end of previous years, is shown in the following table :—

Year	No. of Banks		Capital		Government Subsidy		Debentures
	Main Offices	Branch or Detached Offices	Authorized	Paid-up	Value of Shares taken	Advances made	Issued
1908. . .	6	22	1,200,000	555,250	329,960	1,214,680	1,050,000
1909. . .	6	26	1,200,000	555,250	329,960	1,134,680	1,050,000
1910. . .	6	27	1,200,000	555,250	329,960	1,134,680	960,000
1911. . .	6	30	1,200,000	848,575	329,960	1,134,680	1,870,000
1912. . .	6	36	2,400,000	1,348,710	329,960	1,479,980	1,780,000
1913. . .	6	36	2,600,000	1,467,945	329,960	1,469,980	2,990,000
1914. . .	6	37	2,600,000	1,469,890	329,960	1,459,980	2,910,000
1915. . .	6	37	2,600,000	1,469,890	329,960	1,459,980	2,819,500

(Continued)

Year	Reserve Fund	Balance of Deposits	Balance of Loans	Balance of Bills Discounted	Profit or Loss (—)	
					First Term	Second Term
1908. . .	84,263	752,286	1,579,324	1,102,251	67,722	40,442
1909. . .	114,839	1,650,120	2,218,353	1,898,592	28,061	50,948
1910. . .	144,925	3,205,389	2,886,854	3,457,870	29,416	53,910 98
1911. . .	185,338	4,100,099	3,706,272	4,803,183	35,633 1,137	86,848
1912. . .	386,277	4,469,654	4,910,556	5,546,204	95,681	98,345
1913. . .	479,339	4,599,926	6,280,105	5,303,517	105,850	109,799
1914. . .	486,682	4,718,821	8,028,558	3,526,090	74,073	51,336
1915. . .	487,031	6,456,378	8,112,521	3,350,259	41,694 41,470	19,884 51,217

The agricultural methods of the Korcan people being rather elementary, loans made for agricultural or industrial enterprises did not reach any considerable amount in the beginning. But of late, especially since the annexation, an increasing demand has arisen for funds for irrigation, civil engineering, and other agricultural undertakings, so that loans made for these purposes have grown to a considerable amount, as shown in the table below. This feature proves that the economic condition of the Peninsula has reached a stage requiring the funds furnished by banks of this nature.

End of December, Each Year.

Year	Loans to be repaid by Annual Instalments		Loans to be repaid at Fixed Period		Ordinary Loans	Bills Discounted	Balance everdrawn in Current Deposit for Commercial Purposes	Total
	Agricultural Purposes	Industrial Purposes	Agricultural Purposes	Industrial Purposes				
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1908.	86,262	17,060	43,464	7,765	1,394,639	1,102,251	30,134	2,681,575
1909.	124,754	309,475	68,401	31,745	1,648,720	1,898,592	35,258	4,116,949
1910.	392,728	556,495	92,137	46,882	1,740,839	3,457,870	57,773	6,344,724
1911.	865,927	400,527	149,206	207,579	2,031,801	4,803,182	51,435	8,509,457
1912.	1,359,512	218,759	172,212	354,450	2,691,560	5,546,204	114,063	10,456,760
1913.	1,073,396	888,025	221,714	578,836	3,165,704	5,303,517	352,430	11,593,622
1914.	1,660,508	636,788	1,192,955	392,932	3,627,149	3,526,090	518,226	11,554,643
1915.	1,650,676	468,909	1,029,541	345,557	4,316,233	3,350,259	301,605	11,482,780

67. "Chihō Kinyū Kumiai".

(PEOPLE'S BANK ASSOCIATIONS)

In order to facilitate the circulation of money, and thereby to encourage agricultural improvement among small farmers in the interior, so-called "Chihō Kinyū Kumiai", or "People's Bank Associations" were established as auxiliary organs to the Agricultural and Industrial Banks in 1907 onward. These Associations increased to 240, aggregating 65,742 members, by the end of the year 1915. That is to say, one association or more is found in every District.

Their function is to accommodate members with funds in small amounts for agricultural and industrial enterprises, in addition to consignment sale of products on behalf of members, the joint purchase of agricultural implements and manure for their use, and similar other works calculated to benefit them. As capital funds, the Government has advanced 10,000 *yen* to each association. By the new regulations, as mentioned already, members are required to add ten *yen* per share to the capital funds of their association, thereby acquiring the right to participate in the dividend if any be declared, while elementary banking in the form of receiving deposits from members (or from the general public if the association conducts a sound business) being allowed, such association can obtain more working funds. As to the conduct of business by the association, a Japanese manager is appointed by the Government, his salary and travelling allowances being met by the Government.

The general state of the business conducted by these Associations at the end of 1915, compared with preceding years, is shown in the following table:—

End of Fiscal Year 1915.

Province	No of Associations	No. of Members	Capital advanced by Government	Capital contributed by Members	Reserve Fund	Balance of Deposits
Keiki	23	6,925	Yen 230,000	Yen 74,010	Yen 43,380	Yen 31,590
North Chūsei . . .	12	3,389	120,000	35,450	30,964	12,640
South Chūsei . . .	18	5,047	180,000	70,210	34,963	24,990
North Zenla	20	5,186	200,000	62,120	51,083	24,253
South Zenla	23	6,840	230,000	93,850	85,942	44,156
North Keishō	24	6,620	240,000	72,210	58,334	27,430
South Keishō	20	6,453	200,000	107,818	45,670	23,756
Kwōkai	18	4,059	180,000	44,970	43,767	18,307
South Heian	16	3,779	160,000	39,010	25,321	8,998
North Heian	19	4,545	185,000	48,020	32,007	29,129
Kōgen	19	5,451	190,000	55,830	34,927	16,325
South Kankyō	16	4,635	160,000	52,880	26,930	24,042
North Kankyō	12	2,813	120,000	30,430	16,496	8,747
Total . . .	240	65,742	2,395,000	786,808	529,684	294,363
Fiscal Year 1914 . .	227	60,322	2,265,000	694,300	491,289	108,521
Fiscal Year 1913 . .	208	80,193	2,080,000	—	396,330	—
Fiscal Year 1912 . .	188	67,497	1,880,000	—	275,108	—
Fiscal Year 1911 . .	152	52,371	1,520,000	—	159,044	—
Fiscal Year 1910 . .	117	43,747	1,170,000	—	59,785	—

(Continued)

Province	Balance of Loans	Profits	Amount of Joint Purchase	Amount of Consignment Sale	No. of Ware-houses lent by Government
Keiki	Yen 190,872	Yen 3,956	Yen 501	Yen 20,961	21
North Chūsei . . .	113,411	2,838	262	40,738	12
South Chūsei . . .	187,360	3,027	9,024	32,617	18
North Zenla	208,101	8,964	1,709	10,101	19
South Zenla	203,209	5,401	1,759	13,008	20
North Keishō	228,641	6,347	332	9,050	23
South Keishō	171,158	8,676	610	24,005	18

(Continued)

Province	Balance of Loans	Profits	Amount of Joint Purchase	Amount of Consignment Sale	No. of Ware- houses lent by Government
Kwōkai	Yen 127,775	Yen 1,133	Yen 1,227	Yen 20,045	13
South Heian	123,100	— 1,622	678	7,472	12
North Heian	149,155	7,177	1,200	16,270	12
Kōgen	176,805	6,446	205	7,211	11
South Kankyō	152,864	3,719	231	15,170	14
North Kankyō	95,195	138	9	3,754	10
Total	2,127,646	56,200	17,747	220,402	203
Fiscal Year 1914 . .	2,147,278	43,433	96,967	563,532	195
Fiscal Year 1913 . .	2,158,195	91,683	99,731	922,849	178
Fiscal Year 1912 . .	1,716,697	116,897	49,920	366,281	127
Fiscal Year 1911 . .	1,182,932	114,339	47,307	136,020	76
Fiscal Year 1910 . .	762,816	102,215	12,982	45,640	41

68. Ordinary Banks.

There are three kinds of ordinary banks; those maintained by Japanese, those by Koreans, and those jointly undertaken by Japanese and Koreans. The general business conditions of ordinary banks existing at the end of December, 1915, as compared with preceding years, are given below :—

End of December, Each Year.

Year Description	No. of Banks		Capital			Government Subsidies	
	Main Offices	Branch Offices	Authorized	Paid-up	Funds Provided in Korea by Japanese Banks	Value of Shares taken	Loans
1915 { Banks with Main Office in Japan }	4	15	Yen 30,750,000	Yen 20,754,355	Yen 3,700,000	Yen —	Yen —
	11	14	7,290,000	3,315,000	—	13,395	349,536
Total . . .	15	29	38,040,000	24,069,355	3,700,000	13,395	349,536

(Continued)

Year Description	No. of Banks		Capital			Government Subsidies	
	Main Offices	Branch Offices	Authorized	Paid-up	Funds Provided in Korea by Japanese Banks	Value of Shares taken	Loans
1914	11	28	7,290,000	3,315,000	3,600,000	13,395	367,576
1913	11	12	7,290,000	3,171,250	3,650,000	13,395	385,616
1912	7	10	4,990,000	2,352,500	3,650,000	13,395	541,696
1911	4	7	4,000,000	1,122,813	3,650,000	29,813	265,097
1910	4	4	1,300,000	325,000	3,650,000	29,813	280,097
1909	4	4	1,300,000	325,000	4,850,000	29,813	280,097
1908	4	5	950,000	251,500	4,350,000	—	340,000

(Continued)

Year	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Ordinary Loans	Profits	
				First Term	Second Term
1915 { Banks with Main Office in Japan }	—	9,516,771	12,029,185	144,881	149,483
1915 { Banks established in Korea }	560,015	3,871,743	6,852,370	163,056	142,941
Total	560,015	13,388,514	18,881,555	307,937	292,424
1914	485,860	11,546,517	17,830,979	393,401	343,152
1913	419,883	11,186,062	18,545,057	334,645	369,314
1912	261,229	10,123,395	16,681,135	273,195	328,124
1911	140,000	9,544,082	13,038,370	265,787	246,770
1910	211,280	9,679,766	11,287,228	150,050	242,177
1909	177,800	9,488,497	9,818,879	1,032,928	
1908	90,339	13,443,387	13,805,394	983,655	

VII. GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS.

69. Ginseng Monopoly.

The last Annual Report fully stated that the Chinese appreciate more highly the ginseng prepared by the Government Monopoly Bureau in Korea than that imported from America, Japan, or produced in Manchuria, and that the medicinal value of ginseng has been scientifically proved by eminent professors. The ginseng monopoly, which once fell into a most discouraging state owing to indiscreet management, is now assuming brighter prospects by reason of the various improvement measures carried out since 1907, so that the area of cultivation has been gradually extended, and the manufacture of medicinal ginseng, which requires the roots of five-year-old plants at least, began also to increase, as shown in the table below.

Fiscal Year	Cultivation			Ginseng Roots			
	No. of Growers	No. of Plantations	Area	Area from which Roots were taken	Quantity Purchased	Amount Paid	Average Price per <i>Kin</i>
1908 . . .	122	216	140,691	40,322	13,242	71,041	5.365
1909 . . .	102	278	197,357	22,514	7,903	31,910	4.038
1910 . . .	133	626	427,874	7,356	2,771	12,383	4.469
1911 . . .	183	916	837,906	14,345	7,719	36,769	4.762
1912 . . .	143	1,104	1,429,601	56,464	18,805	94,545	5.028
1913 . . .	147	970	1,497,458	120,941	53,100	271,705	5.117
1914 . . .	118	944	1,327,521	192,390	64,477	376,774	5.844
1915 . . .	109	977	1,038,769	290,519	99,303	477,892	4.812

(Continued)

Fiscal Year	Prepared Ginseng				Revenue Obtained
	Quantity Prepared	Sold			
		Quantity	Value	Average Price per <i>Kin</i>	
1908 . . .	<i>Kin</i> 4,173	<i>Kin</i> 12,064	<i>Yen</i> 561,000	<i>Yen</i> 46.502	<i>Yen</i> 561,000
1909 . . .	2,394	4,148	267,691	64.535	267,691
1910 . . .	894	2,623	175,868	67.048	175,876
1911 . . .	2,299	1,657	119,459	72.093	121,484

(Continued)

Fiscal Year	Prepared Ginseng				Revenue Obtained
	Quantity Prepared	Sold			
		Quantity	Value	Average Price per <i>Kin</i>	
1912 . . .	<i>Kin</i> 5,886	<i>Kin</i> 4,645	<i>Yen</i> 379,561	<i>Yen</i> 81.714	<i>Yen</i> 393,661
1913 . . .	17,122	9,552	700,209	73.305	710,570
1914 . . .	17,700	20,768	1,265,767	60.948	1,275,733
1915 . . .	27,322	26,092	1,386,306	53.131	1,396,685

The ginseng monopoly has been rather successful because the sale of several by-products of medicinal ginseng, obtained from a kind of tar remaining at the bottom of the kettle after the root has been boiled, all but covers the cost of preparation.

70. Salt Manufacture.

The Government salt-pans for natural evaporation covering 1,030 *cho* at Kwōryō Bay near Chinnampo, and Shuan near Jinsen (*Chemulpo*), being completed in the year 1912, all the basins have been in a position to furnish salt since the year 1913. As alluded to in previous Annual Reports, when these basins are fully ripened and can be utilized to their utmost extent, which will be in but a few years to come, the total amount of yield is expected to be over 100,000,000 *kin* annually. The Government is contemplating the further expansion of the salt-pans at Shuan. In the year under review, 51,845,469 *kin* was produced, an increase of 3,000,000 *kin* on that for the preceding year. The salt obtained each year from these basins, since the commencement of its manufacture by evaporation, is shown in the following table:—

Fiscal Year	Area of Salt Basin	Quantity Produced	Quantity Sold	Value
	<i>Cho</i>	<i>kin</i>	<i>kin</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1907	1	6,998	—	—
1908	1	132,753	30,000	168
1909	5	202,049	191,621	1,008
1910	89	996,223	1,026,427	4,609
1911	577	4,510,425	3,384,676	18,382
1912	952	14,981,946	11,322,715	73,758
1913	1,030	42,486,863	15,712,078	63,104
1914	1,030	48,728,298	36,455,948	104,171
1915	1,030	51,845,469	52,675,850	222,868

Nevertheless, during the year under review 190,250,000 *kin* was imported into the Peninsula; 190,220,000 *kin* from China and 30,000 *kin* from Formosa.

71. Heijō (*Pyōng-yang*) Coal Mines.

The mining of anthracite coal dust along the Daidō (*Tai-dong*) River in the vicinity of Heijō was begun by the Government in 1907. The principal mining districts in operation were in Jidō Ward and Kōbō Hill, Heijō Prefecture, and it was estimated that the annual output of these mines would be as much as 110,000 tons or more (50,000 tons for Jidō Ward and 60,000 tons for Kōbō Hill) after the completion of the extension work of the Mining Station, which took place in 1910. In order to meet the increasing demand for this product, especially after the outbreak of the European war, mining was commenced in four other quarters in September, 1914. The output for the year 1915 amounted to 188,078 tons, an increase of 36,000 tons as compared with the preceding year. In accordance with the contract for supplying anthracite coal dust to the Tokuyama Coal Briquet Manufacturing Station of the Imperial Navy, 165,100 tons were dispatched to Tokuyama during the year 1915, while 8,644 tons were made into briquets by the Heijō (*Pyōng-yang*) Coal Mining Station of the Government-General, and 1,912 tons were sold to the general public. The business done by the Heijō Coal Mining Station during the fiscal year 1915, as compared with preceding fiscal years, is as follows :—

Year	Output	Quantity Sold	Receipts			Operating Expenses	Number of Working Days
			Sales	Other Sources	Total		
1910 . . .	<i>Tons</i> 100,173	<i>Tons</i> 99,466	<i>Yen</i> 761,045	<i>Yen</i> 923	<i>Yen</i> 761,968	<i>Yen</i> 731,134	291,185
1911 . . .	110,108	99,856	813,662	867	814,529	733,814	348,606
1912 . . .	122,414	105,052	898,839	1,087	899,926	819,479	427,785
1913 . . .	110,951	102,070	864,007	1,314	865,322	755,644	388,798
1914 . . .	151,410	142,295	1,292,957	6,971	1,299,928	1,034,492	509,293
1915 . . .	188,078	177,012	1,608,681	2,567	1,611,248	1,252,387	684,958

The total receipts of the Heijō Coal Mining Station for the fiscal year 1915 were 1,611,248 *yen*, derived from the sale of products. The total expenditure of the station for the same fiscal year

amounting to 1,252,387 *yen*, there was a net profit of 358,861 *yen* from this Government undertaking, showing an increase of 93,425 *yen* on the previous year.

72. Lumber Undertaking Station.

The area of the forests along the upper reaches of the Oryoku (*Yalu*) and Tōman (*Tumen*) Rivers, under the management of the Lumber Undertaking Station of the Government-General, is so extensive that forests yielding timber trees are estimated to cover as much as 2,200,000 *cho*. The investigation and survey of forests in the upper reaches of the Tōman River being completed by the year 1914, a similar work was started in the upper reaches of the Oryoku, where an aggregate area of 78,440 *cho* extending through Kōkai District, North Heian Province, and Hōsan District, South Kankyō Province, was surveyed in the year 1915. The following table shows the contents of trees felled in forests, and of logs transported, rafted, and arriving at the station for several years past:—

Year	Trees Felled			Logs Rafted		
	Along the Oryoku	Along the Toman	Total	On the Oryoku	On the Toman	Total
1910	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> 1,704,432	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> —	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> 1,704,432	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> 1,502,604	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> —	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> 1,502,604
1911	1,748,964	—	1,748,964	2,075,256	—	2,075,256
1912	1,226,904	—	1,226,904	1,588,236	—	1,588,236
1913	1,272,576	—	1,272,576	1,493,736	—	1,493,736
1914	2,458,080	492,744	2,950,824	2,200,092	196,176	2,396,268
1915	1,649,956	502,260	2,142,216	2,074,740	220,224	2,294,964

(Continued)

Year	Logs arriving at Station			
	Oryoku	Toman	Total	
			Contents	Value
1910	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> 1,992,460	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> 239,340	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> 2,131,800	<i>Yen</i> 562,455
1911	2,606,652	—	2,606,652	696,403
1912	1,679,588	—	1,749,588	353,620
1913	1,179,576	—	1,179,576	205,167
1914	1,070,356	—	1,070,376	214,654
1915	3,128,820	134,364	3,263,184	610,667

This station also allows certain individuals to fell and transport trees. During the fiscal year under review trees felled by them for use of the station measured 94,000 cubic *shaku*, and 42,000 cubic *shaku* were sold to individuals. The station also purchased lumber amounting to 44,000 cubic *shaku* felled and transported from Chinese forests on the opposite bank of the *Yalu*.

The station is also conducting wood-sawing at Shin-gishū (*Shin-wiju*) at the mouth of the Oryoku. The returns from the saw-pit during the year under review and the sales rather increased owing to increase of demand. Lumber cut and sold during the fiscal year 1915, as compared with preceding years, is shown in the following table :—

Year	Contents of Lumber cut	Contents of Logs and Lumber Sold		Amount realized by Sale		
		Logs	Lumber (boards, posts, etc.)	Logs	Lumber (boards, posts, etc.)	Total
1910	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> 1,575,384	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> 573,684	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> 1,446,684	Yen 151,333	Yen 994,028	Yen 1,145,361
1911	1,622,088	591,768	1,194,876	206,503	712,454	918,956
1912	1,154,028	1,089,720	1,249,044	497,366	798,629	1,295,995
1913	1,302,432	967,068	1,335,372	376,281	841,572	1,217,853
1914	1,010,376	697,404	982,572	268,957	582,927	851,884
1915	1,600,848	533,064	1,559,148	161,119	830,119	991,238

The number of working days of employees engaged at the Lumber Undertaking Station for felling, rafting, sawing, etc., during the fiscal year 1915, as compared with preceding years, is as follows :—

Year	No. of Working Days according to Nationality of Employees			Total
	Japanese	Korean	Chinese	
1911	70,927	172,781	99,803	343,511
1912	37,128	144,399	57,275	238,802
1913	44,060	121,629	98,168	263,857
1914	63,063	380,898	124,845	568,806
1915	64,448	254,886	1,688	321,017

The receipts of the station for the fiscal year amounted to 1,899,676 *yen*, the expenditure to 1,722,386 *yen*, and the balance or net profit to 177,290 *yen*. Compared with the preceding fiscal year there were increases of 254,966 *yen* in receipts, 122,813 *yen* in expenditure, and 132,147 *yen* in profit.

VIII. CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS.

73. Road Construction.

A. By Central Government.

As stated in previous Annual Reports, the Central Government and Local Governments are participating in road construction side by side. The plan of constructing State roads at a cost of 10,000,000 *yen* was again modified in the fiscal year 1915, so that the construction of 37 roads measuring some 693 *ri* and parts of certain streets in the city of Keijō was to be carried out in six consecutive years, beginning with the fiscal year 1911.

Of the State road construction planned as a seven years' consecutive work since 1911, as much as 553 *ri* was completed by the end of the fiscal year 1915; and of the 10,000,000 *yen* allotted for road construction, 7,714,693 *yen* had been spent by the end of the same fiscal year. Adding these new roads to those constructed prior to the annexation and aggregating 208 *ri*, the total length of State roads directly constructed by the Government-General reached 761 *ri*.

B. By Local Governments.

Road construction by the Central Government only being still insufficient for the expansion of transportation facilities, Local Governments are required not only to construct local roads but to participate in constructing State roads of the first and second class, especially since the annexation. The construction of roads by Local Governments was carried on not only with money defrayed from the Local Expenses Funds, and subsidies from the Central Government, but by means of contributed labour,* or *corvée*, in order to complete the projected network of roads in the Peninsula as quickly as possible. As in the previous year, the Government-General subsidized 300,000 *yen* to Provincial Governments for road construction in the fiscal year under review. Thus roads constructed by Pro-

* The custom of *Puyok* (雇 働), contribution of labour for road construction or other public works, has been in existence for ages past, but it became later on greatly abused, and most of the *yangban*, the literati, and influential people were exempted from the service. At present the burden is equally distributed, though allowing those not capable of contributing labour to liquidate the demand on them by the payment of its equivalent in money.

vincial Governments with the aid of subsidies since the annexation up to the fiscal year 1915 aggregated 428.6 *ri*, while those constructed by means of Local Expenses Funds and *corrie* reached 989 *ri*. The following table shows the progress of road construction and the proportion of those already constructed to the projected network.

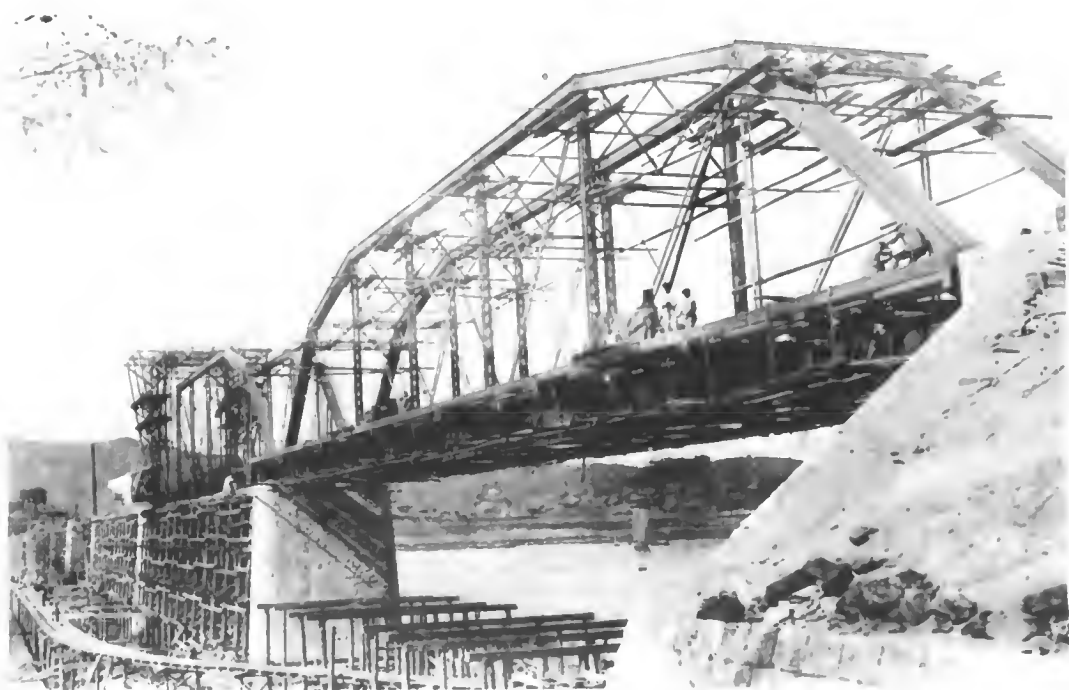
Class of Road	Projected Network of Roads			Road Construction by State				Road Construction by Local Government after Annexation		Total	
	No. of Roads	Width	Length	Constructed prior to annexation	Those to be constructed with a fund of 10,000,000 Yen			Already Completed	Uncompleted	Already Constructed	Uncompleted
					Already Constructed	Uncompleted	Total				
First Class . .	17	<i>Ken</i> 4	<i>Ri</i> 774	<i>Ri</i> 68	<i>Ri</i> 244	<i>Ri</i> 26	270	<i>Ri</i> 63	<i>Ri</i> 201	578	196
Second Class . .	78	3	2,298	139	308	105	413	253	297	996	1,298
Third Class . .	418	2	2,890	—	—	—	—	111	491	602	2,288
Total . .	513		5,963	208	553	132	685	428	989	2,180	3,783

C. Street Improvement.

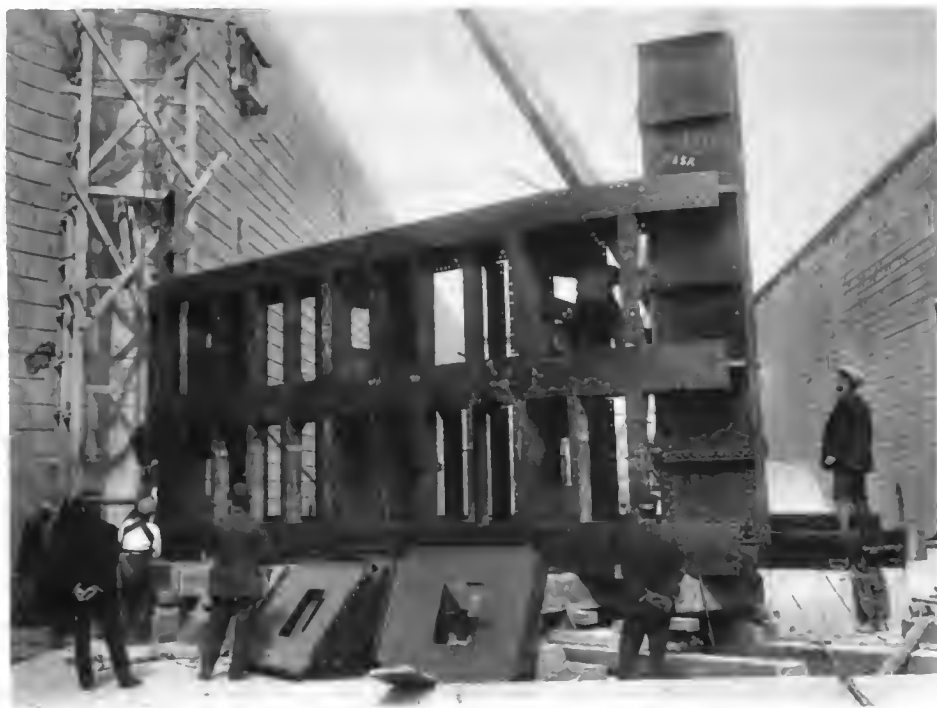
Regarding street improvement, work in the city of Keijō, the metropolis of the Peninsula, and Chinkai, the only naval port in the Peninsula, opposite Masampo, was carried out at State expense. In addition to improvement of streets in Keijō, conducted by making use of part of the fund designated for State road construction, the building and improving of twelve main roads was commenced in the fiscal year 1913, at an estimate of 2,300,000 *yen*, as a seven years' consecutive work, and 998,000 *yen* of this amount had been spent up to the end of the fiscal year 1915 (March 31, 1916). The street improvement work including the waterworks in Chinkai was commenced in 1912 and was to be carried out in six consecutive years at an estimated cost of 318,000 *yen*. As to street improvement in provincial localities, such works were carried out by Provincial Governments under approval of the Central Government, and, when necessary, subsidies were granted to important cities. Since 1910 up to the fiscal year 1915, 318,900 *yen* has been spent in eleven seaports and important towns, of which 172,000 *yen* was subsidized by the Government-General. In addition, for partial street improvement in eighteen towns 166,000 *yen* was spent and 128,000 days labour contributed.



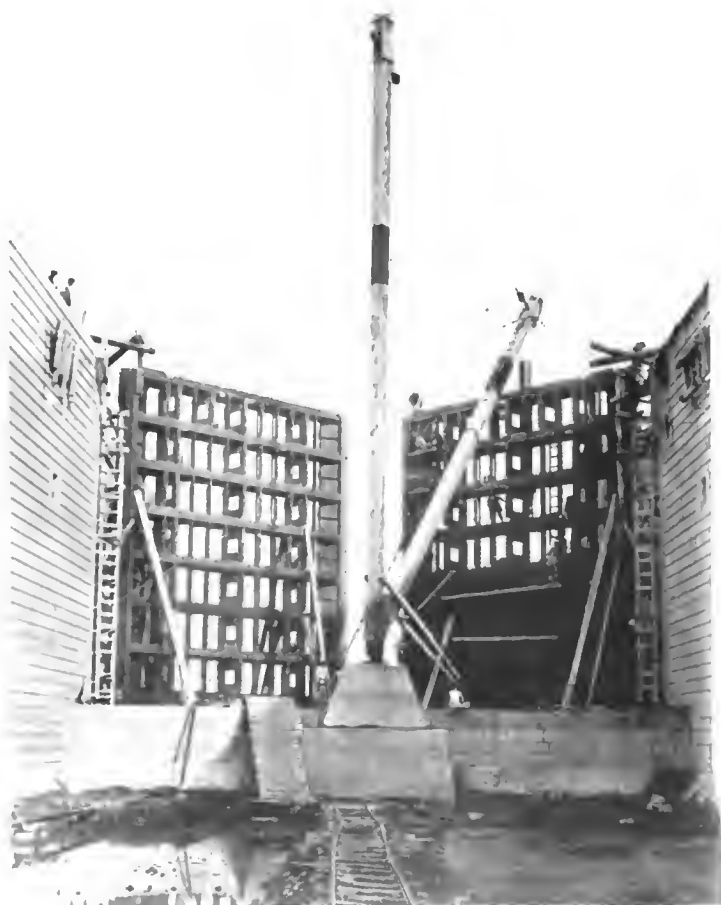
New Road Construction, Kwaizan District, North Chūsei Province.



Kankō Iron Bridge in Course of Construction.



Lock-Gates in Course of Construction, Jinsen (*Chemulpo*) Harbour-Works.



More Recent View of Same.

74. Harbour Improvement.

As stated in previous Annual Reports, the general plan of further work in harbour improvement in Fusan, Jinsen (*Chemulpo*), Chinnampo, and Heijō, such as would provide full facilities for connecting land and water traffic, was to be carried out as a seven years' consecutive work from the fiscal year 1911, at an estimated cost of 8,271,829 *yen*, as the second stage in harbour improvement, while the harbour improvement in Genzan is to be carried out in five consecutive years from the fiscal year 1915 at an estimate of 1,560,000 *yen*, and in the five years up to the end of the fiscal year under review 6,832,632 *yen* was actually expended.

At Fusan Harbour, about 90 per cent. of the construction of the second wharf, for facilitating the mooring of two steamers of 20,000 tons each, and about 68 per cent. of the dredging of the navigable route were completed by the end of the fiscal year under review, while of the construction work of a large wet dock on the lock system in Jinsen (*Chemulpo*) Harbour more than 80 per cent. was completed, and of the dredging along its navigable route about 78 per cent. The dredging of Udan Shoal in the Daidō River in front of the Custom House at Heijō (*Pyōng-yang*) and landing equipments were all completed in the year 1913, and the construction of an open dock system in Chinnampo was completed in 1915.

75. River Control and Water Utilization.

Rivers of considerable length are by no means few in the Peninsula. But, as often stated in previous Annual Reports, proper care or improvement of the majority of the river systems being neglected, together with the deforestation of mountains, vast tracts of land bordering on rivers are not only left untilld, but many thousand *cho* of cultivated land are subjected to natural calamities. Furthermore, occasional floods not only cause the loss of thousands of lives but damage navigable streams and serviceable harbours. The last Annual Report stated that, as the preliminary step toward river improvement, with a view to utilizing and controlling streams, General Regulations for River Control were promulgated by Administrative Ordinance No. 46, issued in April, 1914. According to these regulations, construction of or alteration in embankments,

bridges, barrages, wharfs, and landing piers, or the drawing of river water by means of pipes, locks, etc., or measures for the prevention of floods, or any other kindred measures should first obtain the approval of the Governor-General, if such affected any one of the 15 important rivers specified. For measures affecting rivers other than the above-mentioned 15, approval of the Provincial Governor should be obtained. In the year 1915, three survey parties were dispatched for investigation of 13 important rivers, and 36,538 *yen* was apportioned for this purpose.

76. Investigations relative to Civil Engineering Works.

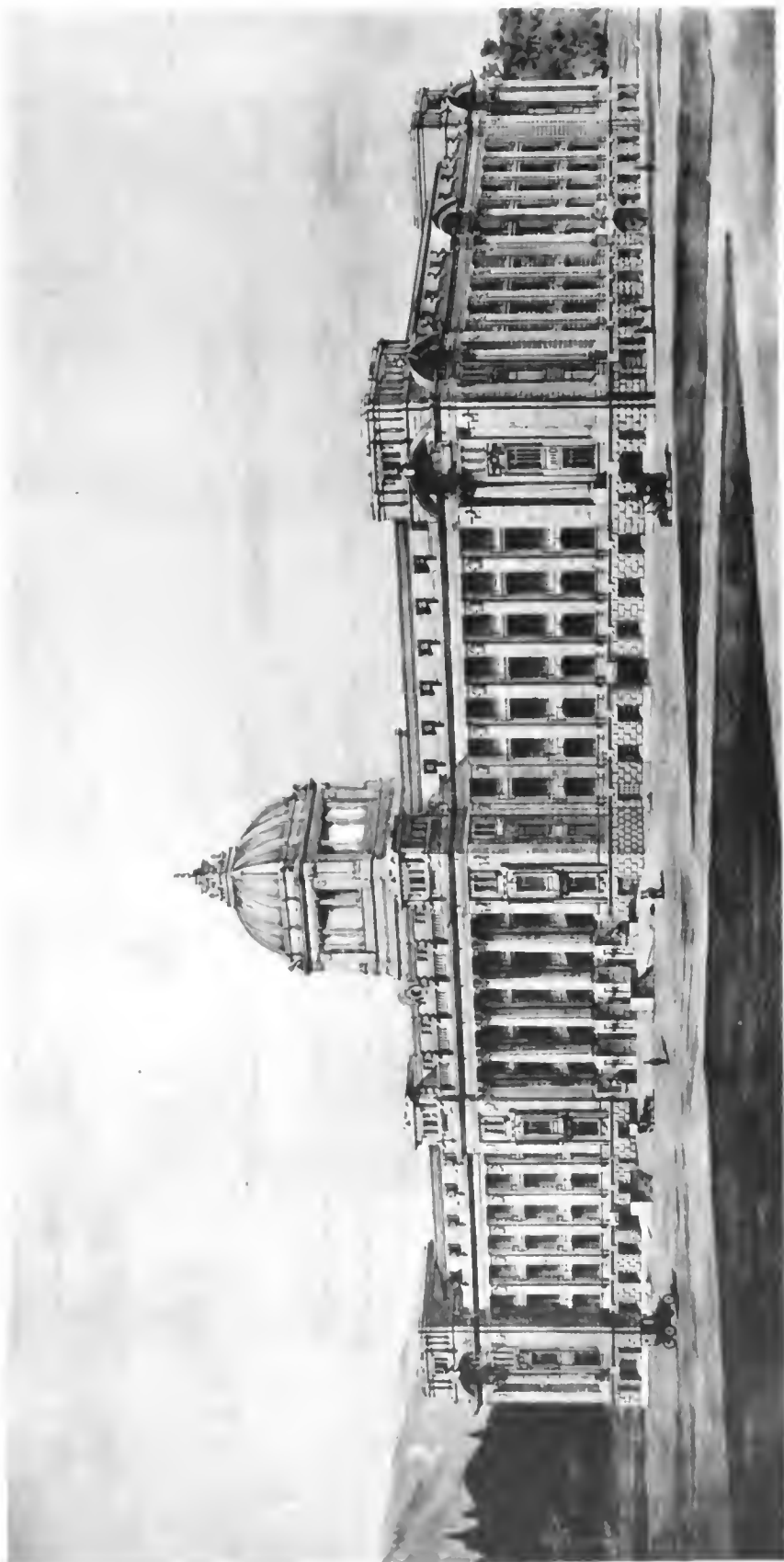
The investigation of important river systems and the physical features of harbours, including highways, is still of great importance in the carrying-out of civil engineering works relating to river, harbour, and road improvements, and waterworks.

For the investigation of these civil engineering works, 28,114 *yen* was also apportioned for the fiscal year 1915.

(1) As to the investigation of harbours, Seishin and Shimpo Harbours in North Kankyō Province, and local ports in North Zenla Province, were made the subject of survey and investigation. (2) For investigation concerning waterworks, the amount of water in the Kankō and Nankankō was computed. (3) Investigation of the State roads to be constructed was still continued, (4) while investigation relating to the sewage system to be constructed in the city of Keijō was also begun in the fiscal year under review.

. New Offices for Government-General.

As stated in the Annual Report for 1913, the present offices of the Government-General are those of the former Residency-General, built in 1907 as a temporary erection of wood, and made use of by the Government-General since the annexation, after repairing or extending them. The building is not only unsuited as offices of the Central Government in the Peninsula, but is located in an inconvenient part of the town, so the Government decided to build offices for the Government-General of a permanent nature in a more suitable quarter. . The new building will be constructed at a cost of 3,000,000



New Government-General Offices to be completed in 1924.

yen which will be defrayed in eight consecutive years from 1916. The grounds of Keifukukyū Palace, commonly called "North Palace", have been selected as the site of the new building. The building will cover 2,115 *tsubo*, and be of five stories containing 181 rooms. It will be built of concrete with iron frame, faced with brick and granite.

IX. COMMUNICATIONS.

78. Railway Traffic.

The total length of railway lines open to traffic, passenger or freight, was 1,006.5 miles at the end of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916, showing an increase of 125 miles as compared with the preceding fiscal year. On examining operating results, the total train mileage is found to have been 3,544,297 miles, and the total traffic receipts, 7,317,793 *yen*, showing an increase of 108,650 miles in mileage and of 900,313 *yen* in receipts. Transportation traffic conducted during the fiscal year under review, as compared with previous fiscal years, is shown in the table below :—

Year	Length of Lines open to Traffic	Total Train Mileage	Total Number of Passengers	Total Weight of Luggage	Total Weight of Freight
1910	<i>Miles</i> 674	<i>Miles</i> 2,102,122	2,024,490	<i>Kin</i> 9,057,591	<i>Tons</i> 888,723
1911	767	2,307,667	2,429,687	10,326,418	1,063,111
1912	837	3,015,987	4,399,022	11,984,452	1,105,362
1913	970	3,570,366	4,995,441	13,659,700	1,388,915
1914	994	3,461,716	4,768,251	14,547,076	1,386,614
1915	1,006	3,544,297	5,040,471	16,394,608	1,656,640

(Continued)

Year	Total Receipts			Average Receipts per Day per Mile		
	From Passengers	From Freight	Total	From Passengers	From Freight	Total
1910	<i>Yen</i> 2,349,344	<i>Yen</i> 1,994,877	<i>Yen</i> 4,344,221	<i>Yen</i> 9.87	<i>Yen</i> 8.33	<i>Yen</i> 18.15
1911	2,714,684	2,207,870	4,922,554	10.46	8.51	18.87
1912	3,545,225	2,281,743	5,826,968	12.10	7.84	19.86
1913	3,815,806	2,534,042	6,349,848	11.49	7.62	19.09
1914	3,660,814	2,756,666	6,417,480	10.18	7.66	17.83
1915	3,961,593	3,356,200	7,317,793	10.81	9.15	19.95

Owing to the economic dulness continued from the previous year, and to damages inflicted upon the railways by floods in summer, the income from passengers and freight decreased little by

little until the opening of the Industrial Exhibition and the Imperial coronation stimulated business activities in the autumn of 1915, and this reacting on the railways the final result was an increase of 900,313 *yen* as against the preceding fiscal year. With regard to the railway account, the total receipts from the railways for the fiscal year 1915 amounted to 8,934,430 *yen* (including passenger and freight receipts and other sources of income), an increase of 15.5 per cent. as compared with the figures for the preceding fiscal year; while the total expenses incurred in operating the railways, including the expenses of the Railway Bureau, amounted to 7,155,866 *yen*, an increase of 10.1 per cent. Thus the net profits of the railways amounted to 1,778,564 *yen* for the fiscal year under review, showing an increase of 44.3 per cent. as against the preceding fiscal year. As to the capital account of the railways, the increase for the fiscal year 1915 was 8,004,433 *yen*. Adding this amount to the capital brought forward from preceding years, the total capital is 139,020,584 *yen*. That is to say the profits on the capital account for the same fiscal year were 6.4 per cent., an increase of .5 per cent. upon the preceding fiscal year.

79. Railway Construction.

With the completed construction of the Keijō-Genzan Line, which was effected by August of the year under review, the Peninsula has railway lines aggregating rather over one thousand miles in length, embracing one trunk line starting from Fusan, the nearest port to Japan, and connecting with the Manchuria railway at its terminus on the Chinese frontier, and several branch lines connecting it with important seaports, viz., Jinsen (*Chemulpo*), Kunsan, Mokpo, Masampo, Chinnampo, and Genzan. As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1913, the laying of a new railway in the north-eastern part of the Peninsula, to run through North and South Kankyō Provinces by extending the Keijō-Genzan Line as far as the Chinese boundary, is planned, and the total length of this trunk line will measure 373.7 miles, reaching its terminus at Kwainci, with a branch line of 5.3 miles connecting it with the port of Seishin. But the financial condition of the Government-General not being equal to meeting the expenditure involved, it was decided that parts of the railway running through North and South Kankyō Provinces, viz., 34.8 miles running from Genzan toward Yeikō and 59.6 miles running from Seishin Harbour toward Kwainci, should be constructed

as the first stage, and consent to this was obtained in the 31st Session of the Imperial Diet (1914). The survey of these two sections was completed by July of the year 1914, and work on them was commenced in October. Genzan-Yeikō Section, of which 12.5 miles between Genzan and Bunsen were constructed and opened to traffic in 1915, is expected to be completed within the fiscal year 1916, and Seishin-Kwainei Section within the fiscal year 1917.

The improvement of lines already constructed, such as lessening grades and curves, was steadily carried out as in preceding years.

For railway construction and improvement works, a sum of 8,500,000 *yen* was apportioned for the fiscal year 1915. The unexpended amount for the previous fiscal year, 1,228,869 *yen*, being added, the total amount allotted for the fiscal year 1915 was 9,728,869 *yen*, of which 7,618,076 *yen* was actually expended during that year, leaving a balance of 2,110,793 *yen*, of which 2,060,000 *yen* was deleted on account of the financial retrenchment and 50,793 *yen* was transferred to the next fiscal year.

80. Regulations for Pilots.

With the gradual progress of marine transportation, several regulations relating to maritime affairs were promulgated in the preceding year. In the year under review, Regulations for Pilots were promulgated by adopting the principle of the same regulations existing in Japan proper. The regulations make provisions regarding the qualifications of a pilot, his rights and duties, pilotage, discipline, etc. When these regulations came into force on the first of October, one pilot in Fusan and Jinsen, two in Kunsan, and four on the Oryoku (*Yalu*) were recognized as being possessed of the necessary requirements.

81. Harbour Regulations.

Regarding the control of harbours, the Harbour Regulations respectively for Fusan, Jinsen, and Genzan concluded with Treaty Powers have been observed, though these regulations were not only lacking in uniformity and details, but were unfit for present-day requirements. Consequently, the General Harbour Regulations for Open Ports were promulgated in July, 1915 and enforced on August 1. According to these regulations, Fusan, Jinsen, and eight other open ports were recognized as subjected to these regulations; their

jurisdictional districts were defined, and provision was made for the signaling and reporting of vessels entering and leaving the harbours, prohibitions, official permissions, rules relating to explosives and dangerous articles, and matters relating to peace and order within harbour limits, and for the application of parts of the regulations to men-of-war, with the result that harbour administration is now more smoothly conducted than before.

82. Marine Transportation.

In the Peninsula, which possesses a lengthy coast-line and numerous small islands yet has not a sufficiency of local railway lines, marine and river transportation is very important, so that certain regular coasting services ought to be maintained even though a State subsidy be necessary. Accordingly a contract service along the coast and for river navigation was entered into several years ago. With the growth of the trade with Asiatic Russia, especially since the outbreak of the European war, a contract service between Genzan and Vladivostok was entered into in 1915. In the year 1915, ships engaged in coastwise and ocean transportation under Government contract numbered 158, while the ports, towns, or stations of call numbered 197. During the year under review, the cargo carried by these ships aggregated 2,364,786 boxes or packages, passengers 172,758, and mail packages 179,313. The subsidies given to these contract services for the fiscal year under review amounted to 522,899 *yen*.

Further details of these contract services in coastwise transportation existing at the end of the fiscal year 1915, as compared with those existing at the end of the previous fiscal year, are given in the following table :—

Description	No. of Navigation Routes	No. of Ships	Tonnage	No. of Ports of Call	Length of Navigation Routes	No. of Voyages
Ocean Transportation. .	1	2	<i>Tons</i> 1,846	9	<i>Miles</i> 912	26
Coastwise Transportation	11	22	7,198	141	2,942	1,616
River Transportation . .	2	134	1,093	47	499	452
Total	14	158	10,137	197	4,353	2,094
1914	14	156	5,786	157	3,375	2,407

(Continued)

Description	Aggregate Length of Navigation	Pieces of Freight	No. of Passengers	No. of Mail Packages	Amount of Subsidy given
Ocean Transportation. .	<i>Miles</i> 36,757	282,973	7,460	18,265	<i>Yen</i> 83,546
Coastwise Transportation	556,629	1,873,236	159,517	155,193	409,466
River Transportation . .	72,592	208,577	5,781	5,855	29,887
Total	665,978	2,364,786	172,758	179,313	522,899
1914	546,218	1,926,468	178,246	176,586	337,214

In addition, coastwise transportation, other than that by contract service, was carried on by many lines owned by various proprietors.

Several steamship companies of Japan also engaged in the coastwise navigation of the Peninsula in the course of their regular lines to China and Vladivostok.

83. Ocean Going Steamers.

Owing to shortage of bottoms caused by the European war, about eight steamers (aggregating 29,346 tons) registered in Korean ports, though some of them were chartered to foreign governments or foreign firms, are now engaged in navigating as far as American, Indian, and European waters, under the Rising Sun.

84. Communication Facilities.

With the growth of local development and readjustment of administrative divisions, the postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services were expanded and improved, and their offices were readjusted as far as the amount apportioned in the budget would allow. The growth of these communication facilities for several years past can be seen in the following table :—

Fiscal Year	No. of Offices dealing with Ordinary Mail	No. of Offices dealing with Parcels	No. of Offices dealing with Money Orders & Savings Bank	No. of Offices dealing with Telegrams			No. of Offices dealing with Telephones		No. of Offices dealing with Treasury Accounts
				Japanese	English	Korean	Exchange Offices	Communication Offices	
1910-11.	447	338	334	309	250	248	32	185	271
1911-12.	465	465	463	370	303	303	43	235	306
1912-13.	485	485	484	440	373	366	45	300	417
1913-14.	500	500	499	510	434	427	45	366	431
1914-15.	515	515	514	537	460	453	45	396	443
1915-16.	516	516	515	590	510	503	45	440	444

The ordinary receipts from the postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services augmenting yearly, they have exceeded the ordinary expenditure of the communication services since the year 1910, as shown in the following table :—

Fiscal Year	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Surplus Revenue	Extraordinary Expenditure	Excess (+) or Deficit (-) of Revenue
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1910-11.	2,518,043	2,278,075	239,970	295,672	- 55,702
1911-12.	2,593,316	2,285,124	308,192	488,182	- 179,990
1912-13.	2,963,107	2,592,335	370,772	488,460	- 117,688
1913-14.	3,135,867	2,725,135	410,732	392,954	+ 17,778
1914-15.	3,149,588	2,989,372	210,216	273,627	- 63,411
1915-16.	3,422,745	3,079,593	343,152	360,412	- 17,260

The excess of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure for the fiscal year under review was somewhat greater than that for the previous fiscal year, yet this excess did not cover the extraordinary expenditure, and a shortage of 17,260 *yen* resulted.

85. Postal Services.

The general business conducted by the post-offices of the Government-General in the matter of ordinary mails, post parcels, postal money orders, and post-office savings banks is increasing year by year, as shown in the following table :—

Fiscal Year	Ordinary Mails		Parcels	
	Collected	Delivered	Collected	Delivered
1908-09 . . .	35,659,758	37,614,979	362,768	601,765
1909-10 . . .	40,722,812	43,277,820	489,173	750,967
1910-11 . . .	47,083,570	53,181,471	661,625	924,097
1911-12 . . .	54,209,410	63,421,597	787,236	1,116,352
1912-13 . . .	61,725,019	71,739,771	982,578	1,351,692
1913-14 . . .	72,074,036	81,339,549	1,098,726	1,386,610
1914-15 . . .	77,419,936	85,923,089	1,099,473	1,375,483
1915-16 . . .	84,885,240	92,930,881	1,204,392	1,473,509

(Continued)

Fiscal Year	Money Orders		Post Office Savings Banks	
	Issued	Paid	No. of Depositors	Amount of Deposits
1908-09 . . .	22,607,990 ^{Yen}	16,120,371 ^{Yen}	80,587	1,675,658 ^{Yen}
1909-10 . . .	24,534,299	18,848,875	106,644	2,331,663
1910-11 . . .	28,289,199	22,528,959	138,986	3,206,465
1911-12 . . .	29,250,717	24,089,746	223,599	4,365,996
1912-13 . . .	29,921,996	24,513,793	437,518	5,083,735
1913-14 . . .	28,640,360	23,689,677	641,173	5,692,059
1914-15 . . .	27,195,180	22,016,952	720,167	6,359,620
1915-16 . . .	31,699,327	26,205,729	870,751	8,045,266

In the postal service, with the development in road construction, railways, and light railways, the delivery of ordinary mails and parcels was much quickened and improved. The increase of mails and parcels in the year under review especially was due to the Industrial Exhibition and the coronation.

With regard to post-office savings banks, the Koreans, being encouraged by various means to deposit their savings with the post offices, began to appreciate the advantage of saving, so that the number of depositors and the amount of their deposits considerably increased, and, at the end of the fiscal year under review, the Korean depositors numbered 649,528 with an aggregate amount of 1,470,683 *yen* to their credit, an increase of 101,438 in depositors and 338,999 *yen* in amount when compared with the returns for the end of the preceding fiscal year.

86. Telegraphic and Telephonic Services.

Among the improvements effected in the telegraphic and telephonic services during the fiscal year under review was an arrangement made for directly connecting Keijō with Vladivostok across the Tōman River, via the ports of Seishin and Genzan, and this undoubtedly greatly facilitates the trade between the two countries. By such direct communication, a telegraphic message between the two places now takes 48 minutes only instead of the five hours and nineteen minutes formerly required. The progress made in the telegraphic and telephonic services for several years past is tabulated below :—

Telegraphs.

Fiscal Year	Telegraphs		Messages			Receipts
	Length of Lines	Length of Wires	Sent	Received	In Transit	
1910-11. . .	1,389 ^{Ri}	3,172 ^{Ri}	2,059,648	2,008,920	3,058,667	625,073 ^{Yen}
1911-12. . .	1,407	3,392	2,201,085	2,132,547	3,101,373	596,692
1912-13. . .	1,532	3,900	2,314,990	2,247,080	3,303,046	655,216
1913-14. . .	1,684	4,538	2,251,329	2,201,685	3,406,819	606,155
1914-15. . .	1,748	4,733	2,258,123	2,222,679	3,621,147	596,959
1915-16. . .	1,955	5,495	2,372,605	2,319,088	3,884,968	640,936

Telephones.

Fiscal Year	Telephone Lines		No. of Users	No. of Automatic Telephone Boxes	No. of Communications	Receipts
	Length of Lines	Length of Wires				
1910-11. . .	124 ^{Ri}	4,148 ^{Ri}	6,448	30	21,260,918	578,909 ^{Yen}
1911-12. . .	1,012	6,412	8,024	35	29,146,674	713,847
1912-13. . .	1,022	7,258	8,961	47	36,417,940	850,514
1913-14. . .	1,050	7,584	9,469	54	38,652,324	927,360
1914-15. . .	1,094	8,129	9,503	54	38,522,333	934,875
1915-16. . .	1,149	8,579	9,659	54	39,344,905	964,237

87. Keijō Post Office.

Keijō is not only the metropolis of the Peninsula and the seat of the Government-General and its affiliated offices, but is a very

rapidly growing town, so that its population to-day numbers 176,000 Koreans, 63,000 Japanese, and 2,000 foreigners. The post office built in 1901 to meet the needs of the Japanese settlement not being sufficient for the requirements of the present day, the erection of a permanent brick building was started in October, 1913 and completed in September, 1915, at the cost of 240,834 *yen*.

88. The Observatory.

Meteorological observation in the Peninsula is carried on by a Meteorological Observatory Station, nine branch stations, and ninety-four entrusted stations (the duty of making simple observations being assigned to certain army stations, local governments, model farms, etc.). But the Peninsula covering an area of 14,000 square *ri*, extending about 10 degrees north from the 33rd degree of latitude and about 6 degrees east from the 124th degree of longitude, observation points are still too few in number. Consequently 25 stations were appointed during the year under review, selecting for that purpose places in which District or Prefectural Offices are located.

89. Light-Houses, etc.

Light-house facilities in the Peninsula were increased to 223 by the end of the year under review. Details of illuminating apparatus along the Korean coasts existing at the end of each year since 1910 are given in the following table :—

Year	Night Signals					Day Signals				Fog Signals		Total
	Light-Houses	Post Lights	Leading Lights	Leading Beacons	Lighted Buoys	Buoys	Beacons	Land Marks	Leading Marks	Fog Horns	Fog Guns	
1910-11 . .	40	2	1	8	6	54	11	13	22	14	2	173
1911-12 . .	45	2	1	13	8	66	12	—	36	15	2	200
1912-13 . .	47	1	1	13	11	66	13	—	49	15	2	239
1913-14 . .	50	1	1	14	12	68	11	—	41	15	2	215
1914-15 . .	52	1	1	14	13	67	20	—	32	15	2	217
1915-16 . .	53	1	1	15	15	68	21	—	32	15	2	223



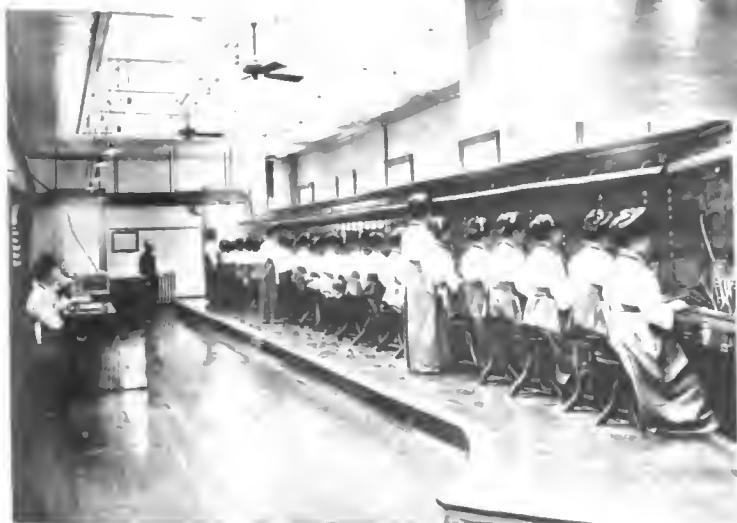
New Post Office, Keijō.



Mail classifying Floor.



Telegraphic operating Floor.



Telephone Exchange Floor.

The ships passing these navigation signals during the year under review numbered 90,075, being an increase of 4,637 on the preceding year. In classifying them 2,933 were men-of-war, 55,628 were steamers, and 31,514 were sailing boats and junks.

X. COMMERCE.

90. Foreign Trade for 1916.

The trade done by Chosen with Japan* and foreign countries has been on the upward grade almost every year, and that for the year 1916 made for itself a record in the history of the foreign commerce of the Peninsula. The increase in recent years is mainly due to the considerable growth in the export of products, and the so-called unfavourable balance of trade, or significant excess of imports over exports, which characterized the foreign trade of the Peninsula for many years, has become considerably less marked. The following table shows the general features of the foreign trade of the Peninsula for several years past.

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess of Imports
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1906.	8,902,509	30,304,522	39,207,031	21,402,013
1907.	16,983,936	41,611,530	58,595,466	24,627,594
1908.	14,113,310	41,025,523	55,138,833	26,912,213
1909.	16,248,888	36,648,770	52,897,658	20,399,882
1910.	19,913,843	39,782,756	59,696,599	19,868,913
1911.	18,856,955	54,087,682	72,944,637	35,230,727
1912.	20,985,617	67,115,447	88,101,064	46,129,830
1913.	30,878,944	71,580,247	102,459,191	40,701,303
1914.	34,388,787	63,231,461	97,620,248	28,842,674
1915.	49,492,325	59,199,357	108,691,682	9,707,032
1916.	56,801,934	74,456,805	131,258,739	17,654,871
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Foreign Trade for 1916 against 1915 . . .)	+ 7,309,609	+ 15,257,448	+ 22,567,057	+ 7,947,839

In the foreign trade of Korea for the year 1916, the total value of exports and imports being 56,801,934 *yen* and 74,456,805 *yen* respectively, their aggregate amount reached 131,258,739 *yen*, show-

* The Customs tariff of Korea, conventionally arranged with the Treaty Powers and naturally lapsing by reason of the Annexation with the consequent adoption in the future of the Japanese tariff, was nevertheless to remain in force for a period of ten years, so that the trade with Japan by the Peninsula is still treated as though it were with a foreign country.

ing an excess of imports amounting to 17,654,871 *yen*. If exports and imports of specie and bullion be added, the total foreign trade of the Peninsula reached 149,015,508 *yen* and the excess of imports sank as low as 3,169,932 *yen*.

This significant growth in exports, establishing a record for the export trade of the Peninsula, was principally due to agricultural and industrial development and to the unexpected effect of the European war. In spite of the significant falling-off in the export of rice, the most important item of export, in the year 1916, the increase of other agricultural, mineral, and industrial staples not only offset the decrease in rice exports, but augmented the general export trade. The export of rice amounted to 19,356,778 *yen*, showing a decrease of 5,159,844 *yen*. This was caused by the smaller crop, by discouragement of export, owing to low quotation of this staple prevailing in Japan and to shortage of bottoms, and by gradual increase in its consumption by the natives. The export of soja beans, though less in quantity on account of difficulty in transportation, was increased in value owing to high quotation caused by the bad harvest of the same staple in Manchuria and Hokkaidō. Thus its total export value amounted to 6,011,693 *yen* with an increase of 811,240 *yen*. Along with encouragement of industrial agriculture, the export of raw cotton and cocoons immensely increased, especially the export of cocoons, which was double that of the previous year and showed a value of 1,470,175 *yen*. Owing to keen demand in America and Europe on account of the European war, leather goods, tungsten, graphite, and beans exported increased respectively by as much as 1,026,020 *yen*, 1,547,948 *yen*, 374,101 *yen*, and 217,538 *yen* upon the previous year. The export of gold-silver-copper ore amounting to 3,880,200 *yen*, showed an increase of 3,620,408 *yen*, chiefly through the establishment of the dry process of extracting gold by the Kuhara Mining Joint Stock Company. Thanks to Government encouragement of the tobacco industry generously given for years past, the export of tobacco for the year under review amounted to 620,755 *yen*, showing an increase of 372,031 *yen*, it having found a prospective market in Shantung Peninsula, China. Import of tobacco into Korea, amounting to 1,241,309 *yen* in 1907, the second year of the Japanese protectorate, fell to 435,604 *yen* in 1915, though it increased to 562,661 *yen* in the year under review.

With regard to the import trade for 1916, its increase amounted to 15,257,448 *yen*. The increase in imports for the year, though partially due to increase in the purchasing power of the people, was

chiefly caused by the advanced prices of imported goods, for which the European war was responsible. This was particularly the case with kerosene which, decreasing by as much as 1,226,000 gallons in quantity, yet showed an increase in value of 634,729 *yen*. Cotton yarns, gray shirtings and sheetings, and paper showed the same peculiarity. On the other hand, flour, salt, sugar, white sheetings and shirtings, Japanese cotton tissue, Chinese grass cloths, iron materials, machinery, earthenwares, matches, etc., increased in quantity and value.

Setting forth the characteristic features of the foreign trade of the Peninsula for the year 1916, it is seen that its trade was more affected by the European war than in the previous year and that exports and imports still recorded increase, but that the increase in imports for the year under review was in some cases more by reason of the general advance in prices than of increase in quantity.

91. Trade according to Countries.

In the foreign trade of Korea for 1916, Japan of course leads all other countries as heretofore. Her share represents about 72.8 per cent. of the total trade of 131,254,739 *yen*, 70.5 per cent. of the imports and 75.6 per cent. of the exports. In imports, China comes next with 12.9 per cent. of the total imports of 74,456,805 *yen*, then the United States with 8.8 per cent., Great Britain with 6.2 per cent., and so on. In exports, China also comes next to Japan, her share representing 14.2 per cent. of the total 56,401,924 *yen*, while Asiatic Russia stands at 8.3 per cent. On the other hand British India imported goods into Korea amounting to 230,135 *yen*, French Indo-China 10,850 *yen*, and Siam 31,193 *yen*. Owing to the European war, imports from most European countries practically ceased, with the exception of those from Great Britain. A considerable decrease in imports from British India, French Indo-China, and Siam was due to the fact that the rice usually imported from these countries was in 1916 replaced by the native product. The considerable decrease in imports from the United States in 1916 caused by shortage of bottoms on account of the European war was somewhat recovered in the year under review.

Details of the foreign trade of Korea for 1916, 1915, and 1914, according to countries, are given in the following table :—

Country		1916	1915	1914	Percentage		
					1916	1915	1914
Japan . . .	Exports	42,964,072 ^{Yen}	40,900,829 ^{Yen}	28,587,019 ^{Yen}	75.6	82.6	83.2
	Imports	52,459,319	41,555,102	39,046,962	70.5	70.6	61.7
	Total	95,423,331	82,435,931	67,633,981	72.8	75.9	69.3
China . . .	Exports	8,061,828	5,599,280	4,518,021	14.2	11.3	13.1
	Imports	9,565,355	8,022,188	7,760,901	12.9	13.5	12.3
	Total	17,627,183	13,621,468	12,278,922	13.3	12.5	12.6
Asiatic Russia	Exports	4,715,333	2,904,641	1,109,054	8.3	5.9	3.2
	Imports	170,658	107,106	102,545	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Total	4,885,991	3,010,747	1,211,599	1.2	2.8	1.2
British India	Exports	66	94	9	—	—	—
	Imports	230,135	99,288	597,375	0.3	2.0	0.8
	Total	230,231	99,382	597,384	0.2	0.1	0.5
French Indo-China . .	Exports	8	—	2	—	—	—
	Imports	10,850	42,608	402,932	—	0.1	0.6
	Total	10,858	42,608	402,934	—	—	0.4
Siam . . .	Exports	30	300	5	—	—	—
	Imports	31,163	221,047	1,836,941	—	0.6	2.9
	Total	31,193	221,347	1,836,946	—	0.2	1.9
Great Britain	Exports	63,968	12,185	43,240	0.1	—	0.1
	Imports	4,592,967	4,279,512	5,434,130	6.2	7.2	8.6
	Total	4,659,935	4,291,637	5,477,370	3.6	4.2	5.6
United States	Exports	963,633	32,323	92,370	1.7	0.1	0.3
	Imports	6,551,944	3,933,840	6,127,043	8.8	6.6	9.7
	Total	7,515,597	3,966,163	6,219,413	5.7	3.6	6.4
Other Countries	Exports	29,976	43,672	35,553	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Imports	844,414	767,632	1,094,841	1.1	1.3	1.7
	Total	874,390	811,304	1,130,394	0.7	0.7	1.2
Total . .	Exports	56,801,934	49,492,325	34,388,787	100	100	100
	Imports	74,456,805	59,199,357	63,231,461	100	100	100
	Total	131,258,739	108,691,632	97,620,248	100	100	100

92. Trade according to Ports.

The amount of exports and imports for 1916 according to ports, compared with previous years, and the percentage of the total trade done by them are shown in the following table :—

Port	Exports			Imports			Total		
	1916	1915	1914	1916	1915	1914	1916	1915	1914
	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen
Jinsen	7,139	8,131	5,255	17,394	12,833	14,217	24,533	20,964	19,473
Fusan	21,069	17,899	11,794	16,835	14,355	16,909	37,904	32,254	28,704
Genzan	4,374	3,439	1,141	4,244	3,308	4,201	8,618	6,747	5,343
Chinnampo . .	8,232	4,987	3,959	3,844	2,545	2,358	12,076	7,532	6,318
Keijō	2,235	1,040	631	14,764	11,445	11,136	16,999	12,485	11,768
Kunsan	5,360	7,288	6,177	2,292	2,292	2,713	7,652	9,581	8,891
Mokpo	3,093	2,967	2,429	1,808	1,558	1,877	4,901	4,526	4,306
Taikyū	226	391	248	2,536	1,650	1,438	2,762	2,042	1,686
Masampo, Chin- kai }	276	236	160	966	917	968	1,242	1,153	1,128
Seishin	551	181	171	2,474	2,056	1,477	3,025	2,237	1,648
Jōshin	827	502	373	921	568	762	1,748	1,070	1,135
Shingishū, Ryū- gampo . . . }	2,968	2,006	1,762	3,146	3,113	2,317	6,114	5,119	4,079
Heijō	452	419	284	3,233	2,554	2,851	3,685	2,974	3,135
Total . . .	56,802	49,492	34,388	74,457	59,199	63,231	131,259	108,691	97,620

Jinsen (*Chemulpo*) was the most important port in the foreign trade of the Peninsula for a long time. But the foreign trade of Fusan has increased largely in recent years, so that the exports there have exceeded those at Jinsen since 1908, and the imports did so in 1914 and 1915. But in imports for 1916 Jinsen again surpassed Fusan. In the amount of export Fusan to-day leads all the rest, and is followed by Chinnampo, Jinsen, Kunsan, Genzan, Mokpo, Shingishū including Ryūgampo, Keijō, Jōshin, Seishin, Heijō, Masan including Chinkai, and Taikyū in the order given. One of the significant features is that the port of Genzan, which was seventh in order in export, has advanced since 1915 to the fifth place owing to the considerable increase in the export of cow-hides from this port to Russia. In the import trade, the order is Jinsen, Fusan, Keijō, Genzan, Chinnampo, Heijō, Shingishū, Kunsan, Seishin, Taikyū, Mokpo, Masampo and Jōshin.

93. Specie and Bullion.

In 1916 the exports of specie and bullion amounted to 16,120,854 *yen*, and the imports to 1,635,915 *yen*, showing an excess of 14,484,930 *yen* in the former. Comparison of these figures with those of previous years is given in the following table :—

Description	Exports			Imports		
	1916	1915	1914	1916	1915	1914
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Gold Coin . . .	—	—	500,000	—	—	505
Gold Bullion. . .	15,623,797	11,366,587	9,664,267	1,196,692	147,339	12,168
Silver Coin . . .	465,921	392,950	649,300	342,621	589,404	238,535
Silver Bullion . .	31,136	4,627	10,948	96,602	76,621	52,990
Total . . .	16,120,854	11,764,164	10,324,515	1,635,915	813,364	304,198

The export of bullion for the year 1916, amounting to 15,623,797 *yen*, showed an increase of 4,257,210 *yen* on the preceding year. This increase was due to a great extent to growth in gold mining operations. Yet some gold was brought into the Peninsula from Asiatic Russia and Manchuria, partly by settlement of the frontier trade and partly by returning Korean coolies, and again exported to Japan for trade settlement.

94. Shipping.

Vessels engaged in foreign trade—steamers, sailing ships, and junks—entering Korean open ports during the year 1916 numbered 11,578 and their aggregate tonnage amounted to 3,147,394 tons, an increase of 1,236 in vessels and a decrease of 824,408 in tonnage compared with the preceding year. Of the aggregate tonnage 98 per cent. was Japanese. Owing to the European war, European steamers entered still less frequently than in the preceding year, and large Japanese steamers were replaced by much smaller steamers, as the former were transferred for service in the European and American trade owing to the universal shortage of bottoms, so there was a decrease in the tonnage of vessels entering Korean ports in spite of the increase in the number of vessels. The following

table gives the number of vessels entering Korean open ports for the last three years :—

Description	No. of Vessels			Tonnage		
	1916	1915	1914	1916	1915	1914
Steamers :—						
Japanese . . .	3,869	4,383	4,132	2,993,640	3,817,130	3,799,782
British . . .	—	6	39	—	20,508	79,571
Chinese . . .	—	2	7	—	694	5,865
Russian . . .	10	2	7	4,176	130	2,211
German . . .	—	—	2	—	—	7,933
Other . . .	5	4	6	10,230	5,171	14,638
Sailing Vessels :—						
Japanese . . .	3,412	3,211	3,249	74,991	50,147	80,433
Chinese . . .	4,234	2,720	1,622	63,699	330	44,979
Russian . . .	48	13	15	658	2,038	229
Other . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total . .	11,578	10,342	9,079	3,147,394	3,971,802	4,035,641

XI. AGRICULTURE.

95. Agricultural Encouragement and Improvement.

Agriculture being the principal occupation in Korea, eighty per cent. of the whole population is engaged in its pursuit. Agricultural products to-day aggregate over 300,000,000 *yen* in value, while they account for more than eighty per cent. of the total export trade. Improvement in agriculture in Korea being of vital importance, Model Farms, a Cotton Planting Station, a Horticultural Station, Provincial Seedling Stations, Sericultural Training Stations, etc., were established several years ago. From these stations better seeds, seedlings, and plants are being distributed among the agricultural classes. The farmers are further encouraged to correct their lack of knowledge by the distribution among them of improved tools, mulberry trees, silkworm eggs, live-stock, etc. Technical Experts were engaged by the Central and Local Governments with the object of encouraging local agriculture and industry, and for the proper guidance of the country people. Also improvement in irrigation has been encouraged. Competitive exhibitions of agricultural products were frequently held in order to stimulate improvement. The Koreans at first imagined that products submitted by them for exhibition would be confiscated, as was the practice under the old régime, and hesitated to send them in. But the exhibits being duly returned to their owners, often with a prize awarded them, the country people are now quite eager to participate in such exhibitions. To those engaging in agricultural improvement, individuals or corporations, subsidies are often given out of the Imperial Donation Funds, Local Levy Fund, and State revenue, and these aggregated over 1,100,000 *yen* in the fiscal year 1915.

96. Distribution of Technical Experts.

For agricultural improvement and proper guidance therein, 13 technical experts ranking as high officials, 17 assistant experts ranking as subordinate officials, 8 sericultural experts, 16 experts in live-stock, and 16 experts in cotton cultivation, making a total of 70, were distributed among the 13 provinces, and their salaries are

defrayed from the State coffers. In addition, 670 other experts were engaged at the expense of Local Levy Funds and the Imperial Donation Funds; of these, 372 were for general agriculture, 280 for sericulture, and 18 for live-stock. The 13 technical experts charged with agricultural improvement in general in their respective provinces are annually summoned to a conference at the Government-General Offices, where their reports are listened to and instructions regarding agricultural improvement given them by the Governor-General and other central authorities.

97. Lectures and Practical Demonstrations.

In order to afford farmers opportunity to realize the necessity for agricultural improvement, the Government caused these technical experts to give elementary and practical lectures on agricultural improvement, and practical demonstrations in sericulture, preparation of starches and other articles manufactured from agricultural products, etc. During the year under review, such lectures and demonstrations were given in 880 centres during an aggregate of 18,144 days, and those attending these meetings numbered as many as 22,627.

98. Model and Experimental Stations.

The Government Model Agricultural and Industrial Farm was established nine years ago at Suigen, some 25 miles from Keijo. The Farm is seriously engaging in many experimental and laboratory works concerning the growing of improved rice, various fruit trees, tobacco, hemp, sugar-beet, and other industrial staples, in addition to cattle-breeding, sericulture, etc.

In the improvement of sericulture, this Farm is taking the leading part by making experiments relating to this industry. A section for silkworm eggs was established at this Farm in 1913, in order to secure the production of a uniform silk texture in the Peninsula by raising and distributing certain specified varieties—Matamukashi, Koishimaru, Aojiku, Shinya, and Hakuryū. In the year under review, 858 sheets of silkworm eggs of the spring brood, 92 sheets of the summer brood, and 339 sheets of the autumn brood were prepared and distributed among the provinces.

With the object of improving live-stock in the Peninsula, the breeding of cattle, pigs, and sheep is being experimented in by importing *Berkshire* pigs, *Asshare* and *Simmenthal* cows, and *merino* sheep, and in most of the experiments gradual improvement is observable, but the *merino* sheep gives discouraging results. The breeding of sheep of Mongolian origin, which species is able to stand a cold climate, and crossing them with those of Australian origin for adaptation to Korean climatic conditions, was first experimented in by establishing a pasturage in Sampo, Heikō District, Kōgen Province, and the sheep bred there are showing a healthy adaptation to life in Korea.

A Branch Farm for horse-breeding was established in Kōgen Province, and this will be described later on in fuller detail. The branches at Tokuson, in the vicinity of Keijō, and at Tokugen, in the vicinity of Genzan, conduct horticultural experiments as hitherto, while the branch at Mokpo carries on experimental work in the growing of American upland cotton. The Model Farm spent 244,248 *yen* during the fiscal year 1915, including the sum expended on the agricultural school attached to it.

99. Provincial Seedling Stations.

With a view to improving agriculture in Korea on a more general scale, by distributing seeds and young plants showing greater tendency to adapt themselves to the varying climatic and soil conditions existing in the different localities, seedling stations were maintained by all the provinces except Keiki, in which the Model Farm is located. The work of these stations was chiefly supported by the Special Fund for Local Needs, aided by subsidies from the Central Government. These stations, working on a fixed area, are chiefly conducting experiments in growing mulberry trees, the testing of rice and other agricultural staples, the growth of various vegetables suited to local conditions, and the distribution of seeds and seedlings raised by them. In addition to investigating the agricultural conditions existing in their respective localities, the stations are guiding farmers by giving practical instruction in, and important lectures upon, the use of improved agricultural tools, mat-making or other industrial training, planting of mulberry trees, cultivating and utilizing of waste lands, overcoming destructive diseases of vegetables and plants, and upon manures and other important matters connected with agricultural development. These

stations also conduct live-stock farming and distribution. The number of those visiting or consulting these stations greatly increased during the year. For the support of these Provincial Seedling Stations, 106,837 *yen* was apportioned for the fiscal year 1915, of which 81,310 *yen* was furnished by the Central Government.

The following table shows the distribution of improved seeds of grains, seed potatoes, mulberry trees, young of live-stock, etc.

End of December, 1916.

Province	Rice	Wheat and Barley	Miscellaneous Grain	Beans	Sweet Potatoes	
					Seedlings	No. of Roots
North Chūsei . . .	<i>Koku</i> 16.150	<i>Koku</i> 4.810	<i>Koku</i> —	<i>Koku</i> 0.100	<i>Kan</i> 255	63,050
South Chūsei . . .	24.885	9.090	—	1.980	20	6,100
North Zenla . . .	45.218	15.863	0.764	12.766	397	99,700
South Zenla . . .	84.500	75.100	—	0.160	4	3,600
North Keishō . . .	12.640	15.390	—	—	30	121,888
South Keishō . . .	122.152	12.142	0.155	6.514	121	51,050
Kwōkai	20.260	12.959	0.200	0.200	68	5,300
South Heian . . .	46.857	8.297	0.593	11.341	—	9,350
North Heian . . .	19.280	0.191	1.284	2.438	—	—
Kōgen	9.440	4.562	—	0.400	—	16,360
South Kankyō . . .	9.790	0.550	0.572	11.090	—	—
North Kankyō . . .	7.040	—	0.350	22.380	—	—
Total . . .	418.212	158.954	3.918	72.774	895	376,398

(Continued)

Province	Potatoes	Seeds of Green Manure	Mulberry Trees	Fowl		Hogs
				Chickens	Eggs	
North Chūsei . . .	<i>Kan</i> 149	<i>Koku</i> —	26,000	—	—	4
South Chūsei . . .	55	5.934	19,090	28	83	19
North Zenla . . .	101	10.294	86,950	9	236	89
South Zenla . . .	—	9.825	104,230	9	455	2
North Keishō . . .	192	1.450	—	126	862	61
South Keishō . . .	83	2.255	—	24	1,018	32
Kwōkai	56	—	270,088	32	419	6
South Heian . . .	263	—	—	109	743	—

(Continued)

Province	Potatoes	Seeds of Green Manure	Mulberry Trees	Fowl		Hogs
				Chickens	Eggs	
North Heian . .	<i>Kan</i> 271	<i>Koku</i> —	3,464,000	12	771	14
Kōgen	—	—	240,150	9	72	2
South Kankyō . .	—	—	50,400	3	25	17
North Kankyō . .	3,071	—	—	54	57	13
Total . . .	4,241	29,748	4,260,908	415	4,841	209

In addition, hemp, tobacco, fruit trees, insect powder plant, fultz, and martin's amber (American wheat), etc., were also distributed.

100. Water Utilization Measures.

Agriculture being the principal occupation of the people from remote ages, irrigation systems existed even in mediæval times, so that barrages in rivers and irrigation reservoirs, thoroughly serviceable, were at one time to be seen in thousands of places. These barrages and irrigating ponds were gradually neglected, however, until most of them were washed away or became deserted swamps. Since the year 1909, measures for the repair of these neglected barrages, dams, or ponds, have been carried out. Subsidies being given by the Government for this purpose, those repaired to a serviceable degree up to the year under review number 1,225 barrages and 219 dams, while the area receiving water from them amounts to 30,509 *cho*. For these repairing works the Government granted subsidies amounting to 428,686 *yen*.

On the other hand, with the object of encouraging water utilization on a large scale, the Government induced those interested in irrigation in any one district to form a water utilization association, as far as circumstances permitted, by promulgating the Regulations concerning Water Utilization Associations in March, 1906. Such Associations are authorized to levy from their members the necessary funds, contribution of labour or loan of implements, and to raise a loan for the construction or improvement of barrages or reservoirs, and their maintenance or protection devolves upon the Association. At the end of the year 1915, ten associations were in existence in the agricultural districts of North Zenla, South Zenla, South Keishō, and North Heian Provinces, including an association

organized in October, 1915, at Geijitsu, North Keishō Province. For construction or repairing of barrages or reservoirs, these associations raised loans aggregating 2,933,000 *yen* up to the year under review, and the area receiving a water supply will ultimately reach 20,347 *cho*.

In addition, quite a number of landowners or individuals have obtained official permission for water utilization since 1912. Of 22 permits, 14 of the recipients have already completed their construction works while 8 are still executing them; the aggregate cost will amount to 659,397 *yen* and the area to receive a water supply will reach 4,027 *cho*.

101. Increase in Agricultural Products.

The above-mentioned measures for agricultural encouragement and improvement soon favourably affected the yield, especially of rice, barley, millet, cotton, cocoons, cattle, etc. The cultivation of fruit, potatoes, sweet potatoes, etc., is also steadily on the increase. The following table gives the yield of the principal agricultural products for the last five years :—

Description	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911
Rice	^{Koku} 11,373,962	^{Koku} 12,159,167	^{Koku} 10,090,645	^{Koku} 8,982,000	^{Koku} 9,972,712
Wheat and Barley . .	6,634,079	6,001,839	6,758,790	5,580,847	5,153,207
Beans (white)	2,778,561	2,464,613	2,415,385	2,452,203	2,097,391
Beans (red).	753,913	764,557	785,382	835,171	703,948
Millet	3,481,071	3,212,464	3,707,830	3,118,510	2,977,773
Cotton	^{Kin} 16,338,150	^{Kin} 18,652,078	^{Kin} 22,099,312	^{Kin} 23,063,230	^{Kin} 19,969,119
Cotton, upland species (American origin). }	28,668,371	17,471,452	13,445,282	7,216,133	2,737,050
Cocoons.	^{Koku} 59,156	^{Koku} 46,194	^{Koku} 36,871	^{Koku} 29,440	^{Koku} 20,032
Cattle	^{Head} 1,353,531	^{Head} 1,338,401	^{Head} 1,211,011	^{Head} 1,040,720	^{Head} 906,057

102. Cultivated Lands.

Of the cultivated lands in the Peninsula, the area of paddy-fields amounted to 1,177,530 *cho*, and that of upland to 1,993,079 *cho*, making a total of 3,171,320 *cho* at the end of the year 1915, an

increase of 88,210 *cho* in paddy-fields and 123,241 *cho* in upland. These increases are chiefly due to more accurate measurement as a result of the progress in the land survey and to the reclamation of waste land. Of the cultivated area, that in the hands of peasant proprietors amounted to 1,509,000 *cho* as against 1,661,000 *cho* farmed by tenants.

103. Utilization of Public Waste Lands.

With the object of extending the cultivated area, measures for utilizing public waste lands were set on foot by promulgating a Law relating to the Utilization of Waste Lands, and the total area of State waste land granted to individuals or corporate bodies, from the year of enforcement of the Utilization Law (1907) up to the end of December, 1915, was 31,739 *cho*, of which 20,696 *cho* was converted into paddy-land and 8,604 *cho* into upland. Of this, an area of 1,744 *cho* was given gratis or sold at a very low price to the successful cultivators.

104. Rice Cultivation, etc.

Rice not only being the principal staple of food for Koreans, but an important item in the export trade, especially with Japan, the authorities exerted themselves most earnestly to effect improvement in rice cultivation, in order to advance the yield of each plant and the quality of the product. As often stated in previous Annual Reports, the better species, whether of Japanese or Korean origin, proving most productively adaptable to the climatic and soil conditions of the different parts of the Peninsula, were distributed as widely as possible. Rice fields planted with improved seeds aggregated only 1,000 *cho* in area in the year 1910, but in 1915 this rose to 296,000 *cho*.

Although the quality of the rice raised by the natives of the Peninsula is not markedly inferior to that of Japan, Korean rice imported into Japan was formerly mostly classified as being of the second or inferior class in the Osaka Market on account of it being usually mixed with grit or seeds of weeds. In order to improve the native process of rice cultivation and harvesting hitherto practised, so rough and ready that the product was often mixed with the above-mentioned undesirable additions, the farmers were encouraged to weed their fields while the rice was still growing, and to use mats

for husking instead of the beaten ground. Other improvements in rice cultivation, manuring, or harvesting were encouraged by granting subsidies, or by distributing improved implements. Thus the Korean rice is undoubtedly improving yearly in quality, as well as in quantity. In Grain Exchanges in Japan, it was arranged that Korean rice might be substituted for Japanese rice in delivery transactions from May, 1913 onward.

105. Upland Grain.

The cultivation of wheat, barley, beans, etc. in the Peninsula is very promising. In order to encourage the export of rice, which commands better prices abroad than at home, by replacing the home consumption of rice with that of wheat, barley, and other upland grain, the Government also gave great attention to improving upland crops. Especially in the southern parts of Korea, where the irrigating system is so inadequate that many rice fields annually dry up before the plant comes into ear, the cultivation of barley and wheat was encouraged as yielding a harvest before the transplantation of rice. Encouragement in selecting better seeds such as "martin's amber," "fultz," etc., exterminating injurious insects or pests, etc., being widely given, these cereals improved both in quality and quantity.

Beans are peculiarly adapted to the Korean soil and climate. But Korean farmers were in general so careless in selecting seed, in cultivating the plant, and in drying and packing the yield, that many varieties of beans were mixed together and a uniform commodity was impossible. The Government is now trying to ensure uniformity by introducing better seeds, especially of the Aiarukon, Chōtau, Kwōshū, and Hakusci of native origin.

106. Korean Grain for Imperial Coronation Ceremony.

As mentioned in the last Annual Report, since the year 1914, rice and millet raised in the Peninsula have been accepted by the Imperial Household for use at the Harvest Festival, in order to mark its appreciation of the improvement in the agricultural products of the Peninsula.

At the Imperial coronation held in 1915, grain, birds, marine products, etc., coming from the Peninsula were honoured by being accepted as part of the sacrificial offerings.

107. Sericulture.

Improvement and encouragement of sericulture, as stated in previous Annual Reports, was carried out by the Government, central and local, by distributing superior species of mulberry trees and uniform species of silkworm eggs of Japanese origin raised at the Model Farms, and by giving proper training in and necessary lectures upon sericulture. The raising of uniform species of the silkworm being also assisted by means of subsidies, and the inferior three-moulting native species, which often causes degeneration in the better species, being gradually eliminated, the products of the better species are increasing year by year, in contrast to the product of the native species which has markedly decreased. The raising of crosses between species of Japanese origin and those of Italian and French origin which produce better warp thread has now been started.

As shown in the following table, the planting of mulberry trees and the use of silkworm eggs of Japanese origin are making rapid increase year by year.

Year	Area of Land planted with Mulberry Trees			No. of Families engaged in Sericulture	No. of Sheets of Silkworm Eggs		
	Japanese Origin	Native Origin	Total		Japanese Origin	Native Origin	Total
1910	<i>Cho</i> —	<i>Cho</i> —	<i>Cho</i> 3,344	76,037	<i>Sheets</i> 11,347	<i>Sheets</i> 78,633	<i>Sheets</i> 89,980
1911	—	—	3,913	101,662	24,524	102,600	127,124
1912	1,589	3,637	5,226	149,927	55,104	124,287	179,391
1913	3,337	4,125	7,462	167,342	106,925	96,786	203,711
1914	6,235	4,011	10,246	177,320	166,848	71,194	238,042
1915	8,897	3,936	12,833	201,963	243,702	39,665	283,367

(Continued)

Year	Production of Cocoons			Cocoons exported to Japan
	Japanese Origin	Native Origin	Total	
1910	<i>Koku</i> 2,136	<i>Koku</i> 11,795	<i>Koku</i> 13,931	<i>Koku</i> 146
1911	4,642	15,390	20,032	510
1912	10,797	18,643	29,440	1,256
1913	22,523	14,343	36,871	4,252
1914	35,427	10,767	46,194	11,695
1915	53,233	5,923	59,156	23,160

The cultivation of wild silkworms, as carried on in the Antung districts of China beyond the Oryoku (*Yalu*), being capable of successful working in Korea, as the conditions in northern Korea and Antung are much alike, and the *Quercus Mongolia*, on which these wild silkworms feed, abounds in both regions, the rearing of these wild silkworms was also encouraged in the northern parts of North Heian Province along the Oryoku River by the local Government.

108. Silk Thread Factory.

As mentioned in the section on Undertakings with Imperial Donation Funds, part of the income derived from these funds was expended in affording a means of livelihood to the *Yangban* and literati class, many of whom had no permanent occupation, and silk reeling and weaving by hand was recommended. But domestic industry by human labour exclusively cannot to-day compete with modern organized industry, and training in domestic industry in some cases would be unprofitable. Consequently, the Keijō Prefecture took the initiative in 1915 by utilizing the proceeds from the Imperial Donation Funds in training young girls in silk spinning by purchasing a silk spinning factory and putting it into better working order. This factory, equipped with steam-power, 96 kettles, and 100 reeling machines, employs 100 Korean girls and 13 Japanese female supervisors, paying them regular wages, and encouraging the saving of part of their earnings. This factory turned out 664,530 *momme* of silk thread in 1915 and 1,109,433 *momme* in 1916. Korean girls of eighteen years of age can earn 8 *yen* per month on an average, that is to say their earnings exceed those of their fathers in some cases.

109. Cotton Plantations.

As stated in previous Annual Reports, not only are the climatic and soil conditions of the southern part of the Peninsula well suited to the growth of cotton, but it has been proved that the American upland cotton—especially “King’s Improved”—gives far better results in quality as well as in quantity than the native plant, and the growing of this American species has been encouraged since 1906. Furthermore, in order to prevent degeneration of acclimatized improved cotton of American origin, fresh seeds are constantly brought



Keijō Training Station for Sericulture supported by Imperial
Donation Fund, Cocoon Steam Drying House.



Reeling Silk-threads.



Re-reeling Silk-threads.

directly from America. Under the constant encouragement of the Government, the cultivation of this species and its annual output have grown steadily year by year, so that it is rapidly ousting the native species, as shown in the following table :—

Year	Upland Cotton of American Origin			Native Origin		Total	
	Area of Plantation	Production	No. of Planters	Area	Production	Area	Production
1910 . .	<i>Cho</i> 1,123	<i>Kin</i> 845,342	20,987	<i>Cho</i> 42,111	<i>Kin</i> 10,627,828	<i>Cho</i> 43,234	<i>Kin</i> 11,473,170
1911 . .	2,684	2,737,050	43,185	45,534	19,969,119	48,218	22,706,169
1912 . .	6,440	7,216,133	77,793	44,633	23,063,230	51,073	30,279,363
1913 . .	13,967	13,445,282	120,549	43,912	22,099,312	57,879	35,544,594
1914 . .	21,051	17,471,452	187,382	40,457	18,652,078	61,508	36,123,530
1915 . .	30,324	28,668,371	263,069	34,978	16,338,150	65,302	45,006,521

110. Tobacco Cultivation.

Climatic and soil conditions are also very favourable to tobacco cultivation. But as the tobacco produced by Koreans is rather coarse, foreign tobacco easily found a market here, so that ten years ago there was an import of over 1,000,000 *yen* in value, as already mentioned. Furthermore the ex-Korean Government never tried to levy any tax on smoking, an important source of revenue in other countries. After Korea was brought under Japanese protection, however, experimental and investigation work for the improvement of the native tobacco and the acclimatizing of tobaccos of Japanese and foreign origin was begun by establishing tobacco experimenting stations in Seisen District in South Heian, Taiden in South Chūsei, Taikyū in North Keishō, and Chūshū in North Chūsei, with a view to affording the Koreans opportunity to improve this staple as well as to fostering a source of State revenue. After several years of experimenting, the yellow orinoco of American origin, and the Hatanō, Ibusuki, Izumi, and Suifu of Japanese origin were proved to be acclimatized to Korea, while the Neiyetsu, Seisen, Ryūjin, Kinjō, and Seishū of the native species proved more productive. The planting of White Burley of American origin, and its fermentation and drying were first experimented with in 1915 in Yeisen District, North Keishō Province, and Zenshū District, North Zenla Province, and proved rather satisfactory. With the encouragement thus given, the cultivation of this staple steadily increased, so that in the year 1915

the aggregate area under it reached 13,567 *cho*, and its production 3,675,118 *kan*, or 28 *kan* per *cho*, while the number of cultivators rose to 555,337. If the production is classified according to species, native tobacco amounted to 3,318,784 *kan*, that of Japanese origin to 254,556 *kan*, and that of American origin to 101,776 *kan*. In the year 1910 the area under tobacco was 28,674 *cho* and the crop 2,378,872 *kan*, or 8 *kan* per *cho*. That is to say tobacco produced in recent years has much improved in quality and quantity. As a matter of fact tobacco leaves raised in the Peninsula are now finding a fair market in Europe.

Tobacco of several species for cigar making, such as Sumatra, Manila, Connecticut, and Havana, was tested to prove whether the species could be acclimatized to the Korean soil by the Taiden Tobacco Experimental Station. But their positive merits have not yet been proved.

111. Live-Stock.

With regard to the improvement of live-stock, the measures taken in previous years by the authorities concerned being pursued more extensively, cattle, hogs, fowl, etc., have not only increased in number, but have gradually improved in quality. The native bull, being of hardy constitution and massive in build, can stand hard work, and so is extensively used for ploughing as well as for transportation purposes, while the cow, though of very little use in giving milk, furnishes good beef. As most of the cattle of the northern part of the Peninsula are greatly superior to those of the south, improvement of cattle in the south was effected by procuring superior bulls for service from the north, and this means of improving the native cattle showing better and healthier results than cross-breeding with foreign species, the Governor-General issued, in December, 1914, an instruction to Provincial Governors to the effect that cattle improvement should be conducted by making use of the native bull exclusively, and that bulls of mixed breed or of European origin should not be used except for the breeding of milk cows. Also any importation of cattle of European origin for the milk supply should be reported by the Customs Directors to the Provincial Governor concerned as to their destination. Under these regulations 567 native bulls selected by Provincial Governments and 3,000 owned by private individuals were held solely for service during the year 1915.



Nipping "Orinoco" Tobacco.



Tobacco "White Burley" in Full Growth.



Experimental Growing of Tobacco for Cigars

under Curtain Cover.

Cattle and other principal live-stock existing at the end of December, 1915, as compared with preceding years, are shown in the following table :—

Year	No. of Cattle			Horses	Donkeys
	Bulls	Cows	Total		
1911	258,192	647,865	906,057	40,976	9,823
1912	298,704	742,016	1,040,720	46,565	11,587
1913	350,624	860,387	1,211,011	50,652	13,225
1914	398,937	939,464	1,338,401	52,545	13,747
1915	407,911	945,620	1,353,521	54,639	13,128

(Continued)

Year	Mules	Pigs	Goats	Sheep	Fowl
1911	383	572,840	8,361	—	3,421,312
1912	580	616,945	10,373	35	3,931,632
1913	802	761,186	10,456	—	4,194,335
1914	1,069	757,803	11,610	3	4,110,234
1915	1,026	766,540	14,224	6	4,278,239

112. Prevention of Cattle Plague.

With regard to the uniform measures for preventing cattle plagues, the Regulations for Cattle Plague Prevention and the detailed regulations for enforcement were promulgated in April and August, 1915, and both were enforced from the first of August. Cattle plague broke out during the year 1915 in the form of rinderpest, anthrax, foot and mouth disease, "schweine rothlauf", hog-cholera, rabies, symptomatic anthrax, etc. Although the proper measures for preventing such outbreaks were taken, animals affected by "foot and mouth disease" numbered as many as 9,000, while cattle affected by rinderpest numbered 180.

113. Horse Breeding.

The native horse, averaging only three feet and a half in height, is so small that it is nearly useless for military purposes, wagons, or ploughing. With a view to improving the breed in Korea, Prince Li's Household began in 1914 horse-breeding at the Royal forest in the vicinity of Suigen, 25 miles from Keijō, by importing several of the best kinds of Anglo-Arab, Hackney, and thorough-breds raised in Japan. The Government is also planning to establish a stud pasture covering 1,400 *cho* at Rankoku in Kōgen Province by importing "gidran" of the Hungarian Anglo-Arab and Mongolian horses. Mr. Akaboshi, prominent business man of Tokyo, also started horse-breeding at Seikwan in South Chūsei Province by importing American-Arabs in 1916.

114. Oriental Development Company.

The Oriental Development Company, subsidized by the Government and engaging in agricultural and industrial undertakings, by inviting and selecting skilled farmers and others as immigrants and furnishing them with the necessary funds, is participating in the development of the natural resources of the Peninsula. The capital of the Company being 10,000,000 *yen*, State cultivated lands measuring 10,037.8 *cho* were transferred to the Company as payment for 60,000 shares, valued at 3,000,000 *yen*, taken up by the Government. These lands added to those purchased, contributed to, or reclaimed by the Company make the total area of lands owned by the Company at the end of the year under review 73,364 *cho*—49,080 *cho* of paddy land, 19,594 *cho* of upland, 2,244 *cho* of forests, and 2,444 *cho* of other lands. The Company reclaimed and improved waste lands, bringing them into cultivation, to the area of 428 *cho* in the vicinity of Keijō, and spent about 300,000 *yen* in doing so. The results realized from these lands during the year under review reached over 1,600,000 *yen*. The Company also participating in the improvement of rice cultivation, the paddy lands planted by it with superior species of rice totalled in area 15,700 *cho*. Horticulture being directly conducted by the Company, more than 470,000 apples were sent by it to Mukden, China, and to Asiatic Russia. In afforestation more than 8,279,000 trees were planted by the Company up to the year 1915.



Horse Breeding at Suigen by Prince Li's Household.

With regard to Japanese immigrants, those brought by the Company numbered 2,942 families aggregating 12,328 persons up to the end of the year under review, and cultivated lands rented to them aggregated 5,251 *cho*—4,681 *cho* of paddy-land and 570 *cho* of upland. For the engagement of new Japanese immigrants, the Government subsidized the Company to the amount of 300,000 *yen* each year.

One of the main lines of the Company's business is the furnishing of funds necessary for exploitation purposes, to settlers, farmers, and others in Korea, and at the end of the fiscal year 1915 the total amount of funds loaned to farmers and others was 7,250,000 *yen*, being a decrease of 320,000 *yen* on the loans existing at the end of the preceding year. Of these funds 3,270,000 *yen* were loaned for agricultural enterprises, 1,820,000 *yen* for public undertakings, 1,650,000 *yen* for debentures issued by several Agricultural and Industrial Banks, and 500,000 *yen* for other purposes.

The following table shows the general business conditions of the Company for the last five years :—

End of Fiscal Year.

Year	Capital		Shares owned by Government	Reserve Fund	Debentures Issued	Government Subsidies
	Authorized	Paid-up				
1908	Yen 10,000,000	Yen 2,500,000	Yen 750,000	Yen 15,300	Yen —	Yen 300,000
1909	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	55,500	—	300,000
1910	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	126,000	—	300,000
1911	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	207,800	—	278,000
1912	10,000,000	7,507,838	2,250,000	299,600	19,350,000	300,000
1913	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	428,400	19,350,000	300,000
1914	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	511,000	19,350,000	300,000
1915	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	581,800	19,350,000	300,000

(Continued)

Year	Business Account			Dividends	
	Receipts	Expenditure	Profit	Amount	Percentage
1908	Yen 311,975	Yen 159,754	Yen 152,221	Yen 26,600	6.0
1909	661,407	260,700	400,707	150,000	6.0
1910	1,268,569	564,714	703,800	150,000	6.0

(Continued)

Year	Business Account			Dividends	
	Receipts	Expenditure	Profit	Amount	Percentage
1911	^{Yrs} 2,013,678	^{Yrs} 1,055,242	^{Yrs} 958,436	^{Yrs} 270,000	6.5
1912	2,645,565	1,491,863	1,153,702	450,000	6.5
1913	3,626,173	2,234,773	1,391,400	690,000	7.0
1914	8,394,837	2,346,996	1,047,841	650,000	6.5
1915	3,095,878	2,073,961	1,021,917	650,000	6.5

Business conditions for the year under review being much better in almost every line, the Company was able to pay its shareholders, except the Government, a dividend of seven per cent., being an increase of one-half per cent. on the preceding year.

XII. TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

115. Business Corporations.

While formation of trade corporations in Japan proper is accomplished by the mere act of registration at law courts after fulfilling the requirements of the commercial law, such formation in the Peninsula, or the establishment of main or branch offices of companies formed outside the Peninsula, must obtain the approval of the Government-General as required by the Company Regulations which came into force on January 1, 1911. Indeed, a much stricter control and supervision than that exercised in Japan over business conducted by corporations was really necessary in the Peninsula, partly to guard Koreans lacking in business knowledge and experience against irresponsible schemers, and partly to guard Japanese or foreign capitalists, not sufficiently well acquainted with the real state of things existing in the new territory, from unwarily investing in obscure enterprises, so that a healthy development of business activity might thereby be promoted. These regulations, however, were much criticized by a certain class of the business circles in Japan, if not altogether denounced, on the ground that such restrictions would discourage business enterprises instead of tend to their encouragement. Time proved the contrary, for, of 221 applications for formation submitted during the several years elapsing since the enforcement of the regulations up to the end of the year under review, 141 were sanctioned, 37 only were rejected, 23 were withdrawn by the applicants, and the remaining 20 were still undergoing official investigation. Rejected applications were principally those sent in by persons hoping to obtain easy money, or were such as would injure public interests, or were evidently foredoomed to failure on account of inadequacy of capital or of faulty organization.

Seven applications for the establishment of their main office in Chosen by foreign and Japanese corporations were all approved. Of 40 applications for establishment of branch offices in the Peninsula by corporations existing in Japan and foreign countries, 36 were sanctioned, two were withdrawn by the applicants, and the two remaining were rejected. It is regrettable that, following on the enforcement of the company regulations, reputable firms or capitalists in Japan have not as yet tried Korea as a field for the investment

of their organized capital, especially in mining undertakings, although the Governor-General has personally exercised his efforts in inviting such sound capitalists. Furthermore, as mentioned in the last Annual Report, the Governor-General showed his willingness to modify these regulations by ruling that matters hitherto requiring the Governor-General's approval, such as the class of corporation, its trade mark or name, alteration in location of main or branch offices, election and change of directors or auditors, etc., need only be reported to the Governor-General. The punishment meted out to those violating the regulations, or neglecting to observe the requirements, was confined under the modified regulations to a pecuniary one only. In the course of time, as the need for these regulations becomes of less moment in the Peninsula, they will be further modified or even relinquished altogether. •

The following table shows the number and capital of the corporations receiving approval for their establishment during the five years and three months elapsing since the enforcement of the regulations : —

Description		Ordinary Partnership		Limited Partnership		Joint Stock Company		Joint Stock Limited Partnership		Total	
		No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital
Establishment of Company	Japanese .	12	483,000 ^{Yen}	24	791,000 ^{Yen}	37	9,219,000 ^{Yen}	—	— ^{Yen}	73	10,492,000 ^{Yen}
	Korean . .	3	226,700	9	188,020	8	940,000	—	—	20	1,354,720
	Japanese & Korean Joint Undertaking	—	—	1	35,000	16	7,993,000	—	—	17	8,028,000
	Total. .	15	703,700	34	1,014,020	61	18,152,000	—	—	110	19,875,720
Establishment of Main Office	Japanese .	—	—	2	4,500	4	337,000	—	—	6	341,500
	Korean . .	—	—	—	—	1	2,000,000	—	—	1	2,000,000
	Total. .	—	—	2	4,500	5	2,337,000	—	—	7	2,341,500
Establishment of Branch Office	Japanese .	3	1,300,000	1	500,000	21	18,185,000	1	5,000,000	26	24,985,000
	Foreign . .	—	—	2	412,000	4	3,944,000	—	—	6	4,356,000
	Total. .	3	1,300,000	3	912,000	25	22,129,000	1	5,000,000	32	29,341,000
Grand Total		18	2,009,700	39	1,930,520	91	42,618,000	1	5,000,000	149	51,558,220

The following table shows the number and capital of companies according to the nature of the business :—

Description	New Companies		Main Office		Branch Office		Total	
	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital
Agriculture and Forestry . . . }	11	1,861,000 ^{Yen}	4	337,000 ^{Yen}	5	705,000 ^{Yen}	20	2,903,000 ^{Yen}
Commerce . . .	47	4,584,520	2	4,500	15	11,092,000	64	15,681,520
Industry and Reclamation . . }	20	4,761,700	—	—	2	1,150,000	22	5,911,700
Mining	1	100,000	1	2,000,000	5	7,544,000	7	9,644,000
Rail and Transportation . . . }	13	6,566,500	—	—	1	1,250,000	14	7,816,500
Gas and Electric Undertakings . }	10	1,700,000	—	—	1	6,000,000	11	7,700,000
Fishing	1	22,000	—	—	2	600,000	3	622,000
Insurance . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1,000,000	1	1,000,000
Others	7	280,000	—	—	—	—	7	280,000
Total . .	110	19,875,720	7	2,341,500	32	29,341,000	149	51,558,220

116. Chambers of Commerce.

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, there were two sets of Chambers of Commerce, viz., one maintained by Japanese and the other by Koreans, and that they were controlled by the Provincial Governors, while, with regard to amendment or alteration of the "Articles of Association", such as related to their location, their business functions, the right of voting by members, and that of candidates, etc., approval of the Governor-General had to be obtained. But general regulations to be observed by these commercial institutions being lacking, and the legal personage of a Chamber in Chosen not being officially recognized, Regulations concerning Chambers of Commerce were enacted in July, 1915, to the effect that Chambers of Commerce must be unified so as to admit both Japanese and Koreans as members, and their legal being recognized, so that a fee can be compulsorily collected from all members and the Chamber be able to sue and be sued in law courts. Chambers of Commerce coming under the control of the Governor-General, approval of the Governor-General must be obtained for the establishment of a Chamber, its articles of association, and for other important matters relating to

a Chamber. The Chamber was authorized to investigate commercial and industrial matters, to exercise good offices in disputes relating to industry and commerce, and to promote the commercial and industrial well-being of the community. According to the regulations, those obtaining a charter of establishment were the Chambers in Keijō and Jinsen; Kunsan, Mokpo, Fusan, Chinnampo, and Genzan also made application for a charter.

117. Products Associations.

Trade associations or guilds were formed by Japanese, by Koreans, or by Japanese and Koreans jointly, the object of their formation undoubtedly being to check the manufacture of inferior articles, or other abuses, as well as to promote their interests by mutual agreement. But most of those organized by Koreans were of nominal existence only, and their members often regarded them as a means for social intercourse. The authorities concerned, therefore, exerted their efforts to improve these associations. Regulations concerning trade associations were enacted in August, 1915 and came into force in October. By these regulations, those engaged in the manufacture and trade of products deemed akin by the Governor-General were required to form a trade association. Those engaged in the manufacture or sale of kindred products of important nature in any one particular district were also required to organize an association embracing those products (同業組合) in order to promote their mutual interests, and its legal being receiving recognition, it can bring an action to enforce the payment of its fee. Such association is also authorized to engage in coöperative purchase of raw material and consignment sale of their products.

For the formation or alteration of an association and other important matters, the approval of the Governor-General must be obtained.

118. Regulations for Markets.

Markets in the principal towns and cities play an important part in the commercial life of Korea. Food products, clothing materials, and cattle are principally dealt in at these markets. The total number of markets existing at the end of the year 1915 was 1,211, and the transactions effected in these markets during that year reached 43,566,539 *yen* in value. Since the general regulations for markets

were enacted in 1914, the condition of markets is improving, especially in sanitary matters, and evils hitherto attendant on them have been done away with. The following table gives details of markets according to Provinces :—

End of December, 1915.

Province	Markets	Days open	Value of Transactions for Whole Year					Total
			Agricultural Products	Marine Products	Textile Products	Cattle	Miscellaneous	
Keiki	115	12,732	Yen 3,311,446	Yen 1,067,628	Yen 312,029	Yen 1,369,563	Yen 1,398,822	Yen 7,458,948
North Chūsei .	51	3,411	439,637	189,211	212,764	513,765	222,432	1,577,809
South Chūsei .	93	6,520	1,402,745	394,330	1,003,979	766,487	852,793	4,420,334
North Zenla .	71	4,999	501,833	307,530	462,332	440,343	332,430	2,044,468
South Zenla .	125	8,074	374,371	404,168	435,216	605,306	412,798	2,231,859
North Keishō .	157	10,819	1,080,378	733,033	687,605	1,636,998	860,691	4,998,705
South Keishō .	149	14,765	4,177,240	1,314,688	407,944	866,934	513,344	7,280,150
Kwōkai . . .	102	7,483	864,069	269,509	561,335	830,643	617,969	3,143,518
South Heian .	104	7,320	1,390,320	284,961	350,149	591,357	358,983	2,975,770
North Heian .	56	4,415	997,059	239,266	528,175	698,993	837,888	3,301,381
Kōgen	92	4,389	171,468	108,017	424,848	674,779	254,190	1,633,302
South Kankyō .	59	5,891	401,620	226,585	375,749	385,456	277,891	1,667,301
North Kankyō .	37	2,032	52,596	86,588	172,201	397,126	124,385	832,896
Total . .	1,211	92,851	15,164,773	5,625,514	5,934,426	9,777,750	7,064,076	43,566,539
1914 . . .	1,243	92,167	14,933,015	5,912,691	6,016,890	9,554,315	6,999,259	43,418,170
1913 . . .	1,143	78,473	21,445,131	4,852,036	7,319,892	10,088,772	8,804,215	52,510,046

119. Inspection of Rice.

The demand for rice produced in the Peninsula gradually increasing in Japan and China, and the Korean product not being free from criticism on account of its admixture of grit, etc., consequently hindering further expansion in its demand, the officials concerned put forth efforts to encourage improvement in the quality and grade of rice. As an immediate though merely provisional measure, the Government-General, in June, 1913, instructed the Provincial Govern-

ors to cause the Chambers of Commerce and Guilds or Associations of Grain Products in their respective jurisdictions to inspect the rice destined for exportation, and the Chambers of Commerce in Chinnampo, and Jinsen, and the Fusan Rice Association at once began such inspection.

In February, 1915, the general regulations for rice inspection were published by an ordinance issued by the Governor-General, by which the Provincial Governors were made responsible for the inspection of rice for exportation, and were authorized to provide more detailed regulations for the execution of such inspection. Following out these regulations, Rice Inspection Stations were established by three Provincial Governments, South Chūsei and North and South Zenla, while Chambers of Commerce or Grain Associations were entrusted by the remaining Provincial Governments to carry out such official inspection. By such inspection the rice for export is classified as excellent, first, or second grade. If the staple contains under three per cent. of unhulled rice and grit it is placed in the first grade, that containing over three per cent. ranks as second class, while that containing less than ten grit per *sho* (0.0496 bushel) of rice is marked excellent. The grade being stamped on each bag of rice, the export of any bag bearing the second grade stamp may be prohibited by the Provincial Governor with approval of the Governor-General. Since the enforcement of these regulations, better results have been obtained, especially in the matter of the grade of grain and of greater confidence abroad in Korean rice. In the exporting of beans, inspection as in the case of rice was instituted in some provinces.

120. Weights and Measures.

Weights and measures in existence in Korea were crude and complicated, so that the signs indicating weight or measure were often marked with a saw ; a bundle of coins or a piece of stone often being used as a weight. Weights and measures again varied according to localities and the usages obtaining at different ceremonies. The law relating to improved weights and measures was promulgated in September, 1909, by which the modern Japanese system was practically adopted, except that the denomination of " yang " and " chum " in use in Korea was allowed for the time being. Details of the improved weights and measures were fully given in the Annual Report for 1910. This law being gradually enforced in different localities as the Governor-General deemed it necessary, the use of

the new weights and measures was finally enforced throughout all the provinces by June, 1912. The improved weights and measures manufactured by the Government-General only were sold on consignment by appointed persons having proper means and credit, and those thus sold up to the end of the year 1915 reached 2,201,352, that is to say each thousand of families has now in use 706 modern weights and measures, details of which are given in the following table :—

Province	Families	Weights & Measures Sold in 1915		Weights & Measures Sold from 1912-1915		Per Thousand Families	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Keiki	340,597	56,809	34,620 ^{Yen}	364,649	180,334 ^{Yen}	1,070	529 ^{Yen}
North Chūsei . . .	141,896	10,396	4,896	128,164	33,750	903	238
South Chūsei . . .	206,209	13,541	7,480	129,907	54,129	630	262
North Zenla . . .	218,877	12,805	12,432	133,864	65,691	612	300
South Zenla . . .	354,945	20,113	9,843	160,153	80,840	451	228
North Keishō . . .	371,331	46,680	20,117	241,103	91,110	649	245
South Keishō . . .	332,785	27,258	13,070	257,019	105,199	772	316
Kwōkai	254,107	11,556	5,831	113,997	56,332	449	222
South Heian . . .	204,449	46,662	16,818	127,728	55,741	625	273
North Heian . . .	209,171	48,939	13,411	155,514	56,486	743	270
Kōgen	203,714	32,179	7,776	112,578	35,135	553	172
South Kankyō . . .	197,168	83,550	20,418	210,860	58,925	1,067	299
North Kankyō . . .	82,623	10,784	4,529	65,816	21,865	797	264
Total . . .	3,117,962	421,272	171,241	2,201,352	895,537	706	287

121. Insurance Business.

In recent years many insurance companies, Japanese and foreign, have engaged in insurance business—life, accident, fire, marine, transportation, and credit—in the Peninsula, though not one of these companies has been established here. The following table gives the general features of the insurance business conducted in the Peninsula.

Life and Accident Insurance.

Year	No. of Companies having Branch Office in Chosen	No. of Branches conducting Business in Chosen	Contracts made during the Year	Contracts outstanding at End of Year
1915 { Life	22	623	7,842,953 ^{Yen}	23,807,690 ^{Yen}
1915 { Accident	2	1	205,650	157,133
Total	24	624	8,048,603	23,964,823
1914	22	595	7,992,321	24,541,138
1913	20	461	9,228,613	20,820,607

Fire, Marine, Transportation, and Credit Insurance.

Year	No. of Companies	No. of Branches	Contracts made during the Year	Contracts outstanding at End of Year
1915 { Fire Insurance . . .	18	254	40,919,894 ^{Yen}	34,385,737 ^{Yen}
1915 { Marine Insurance . .	5	73	56,605,204	448,445
1915 { Transportation Insurance	—	3	652,882	—
1915 { Credit Insurance . . .	—	—	3,500	5,300
Total	23	330	98,181,480	34,839,482
1914	24	282	81,727,726	33,990,887
1913	20	180	47,716,224	31,593,997

The insurance business, being practically conducted by branches of companies founded in Japan and foreign countries, is not controlled by the Company Regulations of Korea. Regulations relating to insurance are now under consideration by the Government-General.

122. Industrial Experimental Laboratory.

A Central Experimental Laboratory was formed in 1912 by taking as its nucleus the Industrial Training School, established in 1907, in order to furnish to persons interested the results of scientific investigation or analysis of agricultural and mineral products obtained in the Peninsula, and thereby to stimulate industrial growth.

In the year 1915, laboratory work relating to public health or sanitation was commenced by this institution, while the experimental work in applied chemistry and electrical industries was extended in order to meet the requirements induced by the present European war. Shortage in medicinal drugs and dye-stuffs was especially felt by the general public, and in trying to overcome this the Laboratory discovered a method of making carbonic acid at a much cheaper cost by utilizing benzol, and of extracting bromine potassium salt from the salt residues. The institution also succeeded in preparing dye-stuffs from plants of the papilionaceæ family, found in many places in Korea.

123. Subsidies given to Industrial Crafts.

In order to encourage industrial crafts, as well as to induce improvement in industrial skill, the Government-General continued to grant subsidies to associations or individuals conducting spinning, weaving, paper-making, matting, bamboo work, pottery, or other industries. The subsidies for such industrial encouragement were not only pecuniary but implements were often furnished by the Government, as hitherto. During the fiscal year 1915, a sum of 18,300 *yen* was distributed among all the provinces. In addition 33,900 *yen* from Local Expenses Funds and 94,700 *yen* from the Imperial Donation Funds were defrayed for encouragement of industrial crafts.

124. Factories.

Formerly most of the manufactures carried on in the Peninsula were ordinarily conducted as domestic industries, so the factory system hardly existed, save in the factories run by Japanese. Under such circumstances, no factory law was provided. Houses carrying on manufactures and employing labour were, therefore, supervised by the police and other administrative authorities; factories maintained by corporations being of course controlled by the Company Regulations.

With industrial development, and with expansion of communication and banking facilities, the number of factories maintained by corporations or individuals showed a tendency to increase. The following table shows the general conditions of factories giving

work to more than ten hands and turning out products to the value of over 5,000 *yen* per annum.

End of December, 1915.

Industry	No. of Factories					Capital <i>YEN</i>
	Japanese	Korean	Joint Under- taking by Japanese & Korean	Foreign	Total	
Dyeing and Weaving	9	27	—	—	36	201,990
Silk spinning	—	—	1	—	1	40,000
Cotton ginning	17	2	—	—	19	1,272,914
Paper	3	3	—	—	6	219,860
Hides and Tanning	4	25	—	—	29	650,000
Earthenware	46	20	—	2	68	351,530
Soap	8	—	—	—	8	36,533
Candles	5	—	—	—	5	13,500
Dye Stuffs	2	—	—	—	2	200,000
Manure	3	—	—	—	3	240,000
Metals	46	24	—	—	70	312,300
Wood	12	2	—	—	14	43,900
Lumbering	9	—	—	—	9	143,000
Ship-yards	4	—	—	—	4	78,000
Shell Buttons	4	2	—	—	6	6,450
Grain cleaning	99	70	1	—	170	2,002,900
Flour milling	7	—	—	—	7	30,300
Bread	8	—	—	—	8	18,600
Cakes	23	—	—	—	23	71,400
Tobacco	19	4	—	—	23	2,861,068
Liquors	91	1	1	2	95	1,426,843
Soft Drinks	5	—	—	—	5	25,800
Ice	2	—	—	—	2	176,183
Salt	13	—	—	—	13	397,000
Canning	14	—	—	—	14	145,100
Printing	46	10	—	—	56	711,953
Tailoring	5	1	—	—	6	70,500
Bricks	14	4	—	9	27	4,417,053
Electricity and Gas	15	—	3	—	18	4,563,805
Others	23	10	1	—	34	355,125
Total	556	205	7	13	781	21,083,607
1914	465	175	6	8	654	17,371,832

(Continued)

Industry	Employees				Amount of Products per Annum <i>Yen</i>
	Japanese	Korean	Foreign	Total	
Dyeing and Weaving . . .	35	671	—	706	179,796
Silk spinning	2	64	73	139	31,380
Cotton ginning	83	1,084	—	1,167	1,623,827
Paper	31	175	—	206	25,596
Hides and Tanning . . .	125	1,503	—	1,628	3,574,638
Earthenware	316	1,248	95	1,659	494,957
Soap	17	16	—	33	80,388
Candles	8	34	—	42	176,900
Dye Stuffs	6	76	—	82	79,000
Manure	12	37	—	49	96,675
Metals	264	628	—	892	546,313
Wood	83	71	9	163	104,423
Lumbering	24	59	51	134	351,000
Ship-yards	54	23	—	77	84,173
Shell Buttons	5	44	—	49	13,979
Grain cleaning	548	5,907	15	6,470	21,104,313
Flour milling	16	26	—	42	38,141
Bread	12	17	—	29	42,886
Cakes	99	44	2	145	234,768
Tobacco	350	5,363	1	5,713	5,046,417
Liquors	383	226	30	639	1,277,374
Soft Drinks	20	25	—	45	39,795
Ice	8	13	9	30	33,654
Salt	200	169	—	369	405,588
Canning	81	94	—	175	102,717
Printing	396	780	1	1,177	1,033,044
Tailoring	80	24	—	104	128,586
Bricks	204	1,156	150	1,510	6,729,732
Electricity and Gas . . .	173	155	3	331	2,001,672
Others	137	560	9	706	232,401
Total	3,772	20,292	447	24,511	45,914,133
1914	3,345	17,325	293	20,963	32,754,797

XIII. MINING.

125. New Mining Regulations.

The mining regulations, enacted by the former Korean Government as early as 1906 and adopted by the Government-General during the time of transition, were not free from many defects. The list of mining products being limited to seventeen, many other important products, such as tungsten, molybdenum, chromium, etc., were not governed by the Regulations, nor were mining undertakings by the Government subjected to them. They also allowed foreigners to undertake mining operations in this country. But in most civilized countries, mining, which strongly affects the national economy of a country, is not allowed to other than nationals of the country concerned. Therefore new mining permits should not be granted to foreigners, though those already granted should be strictly respected, but should they organize a corporation as a Japanese legal being, permission should be granted their applications equally with those of Japanese or Koreans. Furthermore the legal guarantee of mining rights as set forth in these regulations was not complete enough.

Consequently new regulations were enacted in December, 1915 to remedy the above-mentioned defects and to meet the actual mining conditions of the Peninsula of to-day.

126. Mining Permits.

Mining undertakings in the Peninsula are growing year by year, yet until lately it was a matter for regret that most of the undertakings, except those conducted by the Government and several foreign syndicates, were being carried on with inadequate capital and with superficial exploitation only, so that improved machinery was rarely used. Mining in the Peninsula, however, is now attracting the attention of capitalists or corporations of good repute in Japan, and those applying for concessions for actual development are gradually increasing in number.

The total number of applications for concessions for mining proper and placer mining submitted during the year 1915 was 814, being an increase of 272 compared with that for the preceding year.

This remarkable increase was due to the stimulus suddenly given to mining undertakings through the high price of mineral products brought about by the present European war. Of these applications, the number approved by the Government during the year under review was 380, being an increase of 72 over the previous year. Classified according to the nature of the mines, 210 were for gold and silver, 72 for placer mining, 23 for coal and kerosene, 13 for iron, and 28 for gold-silver-copper-zinc ore.

The total number of mining concessions granted since the enforcement of the Mining Regulations to persons of various nationalities reached 1,004 at the end of December, 1915. These are given in the following table according to nationality :—

End of December, 1915.

Description	Japanese	Korean	Joint Under- takings, Japanese & Korean	English	American	Joint Under- takings, Japanese & American	Joint Under- takings, Korean & American	French	Italian	Russian	German	Total
Mining Proper .	661	275	39	* 5 1	19 * 2	—	—	* 2 1	* 1	1	2	1,004 * 5
Placer Mining. .	82	128	21	* 1	16 * 2	—	—	* 1	* 1	—	—	247 * 5
Total . .	743	403	60	* 5 2	35 * 4	—	—	* 2 2	* 2	1	2	1,251 * 10
1914. . . .	684	348	46	* 5 2	30 * 4	—	—	* 2 2	* 2	1	2	1,118 * 10
1913. . . .	612	369	51	* 5 2	31 * 4	2	1	* 2 2	* 2	1	6	1,080 * 10

* Patents given prior to the enforcement of the Mining Law.

Of the total number of mining permits, numbering 1,251, classified according to the nature of the mines, 603 were for gold and silver, 246 for placer gold and tin, 113 for iron, 97 for graphite, 89 for gold-silver-copper and other ores, 77 for coal, and 19 for copper.

127. Mineral Deposit Survey.

Mineral deposits are found in almost every province of Korea, but are more abundant in the northern parts of the Peninsula.

As remarked in previous Annual Reports, the survey of mineral deposits in the Peninsula was commenced in 1911, with a view to furnishing reliable information to those interested in mining. In the

three years ending December, 1915, such survey was completed in eight provinces—North and South Kankyō, North and South Heian, Kōgen, Keiki, Kwōkai, and North Keishō—and in portions of the four provinces of South Keishō, North and South Chūsei, and North Zenla. As soon as the results of this survey were printed, pamphlets were distributed among those interested in mining. If deposits thus surveyed are classified according to the minerals present, gold and silver are the most widely distributed, iron, anthracite coal, copper, lead, zinc, graphite, coal and iron pyrites coming next in order. In addition, tungsten, chromium, molybdenum, mercury, tin, asbestos, mica, and talc are also found in the Peninsula. As building material or for other purposes, marble and similar stones are found.

If the deposits are classified according to provinces, gold and silver are found in eight provinces: Keiki, North and South Chūsei, North Keishō, Kwōkai, North and South Heian, and South Kankyō; iron in four provinces: Kwōkai, South Heian, Kōgen, and South Kankyō; anthracite coal in two provinces: South Heian and Kōgen; copper in South Kankyō; lead and zinc in North Heian and South Kankyō; graphite in North Chūsei, North Keishō, North Heian, Kōgen, and South Kankyō; sulphuric iron in Kwōkai, North Heian and South Kankyō; and tungsten in North and South Chūsei, and Kōgen.

128. Tentative Exploitation.

As mentioned in previous Annual Reports, consequent upon these surveys, the gold mines in Shōshū District, North Keishō Province, Gishū Prefecture, North Heian Province, and Kankō District, South Kankyō Province, and the anthracite coal seams in Kaisen and Junsen Districts, South Heian Province, were reserved by the Government for experimental exploitation. In the reservations thus made by the Government, experimental working was started in the year 1914 in three places, viz., Shōshū, Kankō, and Gishū. Should the future of these be promising, the Government may erect a temporary smelting plant.

129. Growth of Mining Operations.

As already alluded to, Japanese big capitalists became, on the invitation of the Governor-General, rather more interested in mining operations in the Peninsula. The European war further stimulated

mining activities in Korea. The Government coal mine at Heijō is planning an enlargement so as to increase its annual output from 100,000 tons to 300,000 tons. The Mitsubishi Firm pushed on with its erections under way, and built furnaces at Kenjiho for the smelting of iron ore from Kwōshū and Sainci iron mines without waiting for the arrival of foreign machinery. The Furukawa Mining Partnership Corporation working Kijō Gold Mine became impatient at the non-arrival of the German stamps ordered before the European war broke out and installed Japanese stamps, and started crushing and smelting, while the Mitsui Mining Company interested in iron mining at Kaisen, South Heian Province, built a light railway from the mines to Shin-Aushū Station, a distance of about 20 miles, for the transport of iron ore, and are now furnishing iron ore to the Honkeiko Iron Foundry conducted by the Okura Firm in Manchuria. The Kuhara Mining Joint-Stock Company also started a mill at Chinnampo to extract gold from purchased ores by the dry process on a large scale, and many gold mine operators, lacking appliances for the extraction of gold, either by the dry or wet process, were thus encouraged to continue their work. The Kuhara Firm also purchased a big copper mine at Kapsan from an American company for 3,000,000 *yen* in May, 1916, and soon started exploitation and the erection of smelting furnaces. In addition, foreign operators of the gold mines at Suian, Shōjō, and Kwaizan enlarged the scale of their work.

130. Mineral Products.

With growth in mining undertakings, the output of ores is steadily increasing year by year. When a mining conference was held at the time of the Industrial Exhibition, Dr. Wada, a well-known Japanese mining engineer, declared that Korea would produce minerals worth over 100,000,000 *yen* yearly in 20 years time according to his conservative estimate. The total output for 1907 amounting to about 2,600,000 *yen* advanced to 10,515,000 *yen* in 1915. With operations organized on a greater scale and backed with sufficient capital and improved machinery, the characteristics of recent undertakings, Korea will produce more than the estimate made by Dr. Wada. Especially has the present European war stimulated the more extensive undertaking of mining by Japanese capitalists. Gold and gold ore lead all mineral products of the country, and coal, iron, and graphite come next in order.

Following on the various measures for improvement in, and encouragement given to, mining development, the annual output of minerals is increasing, as shown in the following table :—

Description	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold	3,109,773	3,744,957	4,433,838	4,644,983	5,692,321	6,064,318	6,767,253
Gold Ore . . .	166,164	209,920	12,499	187,233	70,223	110,016	192,108
Placer Gold . .	526,969	821,609	591,618	670,693	970,205	575,350	699,390
Gold and Silver } Ore }	42,835	53,072	38,378	2,926	—	—	—
Gold and Copper } Ore }	—	246,631	230,210	293,098	372,064	500,487	970,298
Silver	4,096	6555	7,118	15,097	28,790	18,712	22,594
Copper Ore . .	2,727	21,488	684	6,642	3,764	1,705	9,506
Iron Ore . . .	327,613	421,462	162,988	201,845	233,975	267,606	357,409
Zinc Ore . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	269,438
Graphite . . .	181,574	153,477	169,065	234,799	252,863	122,178	215,077
Coal	225,864	388,781	539,497	557,802	570,158	739,791	997,746
Other Minerals .	—	—	63	—	3,193	2,486	15,147
Total . .	4,587,615	6,067,952	6,185,953	6,815,118	8,197,526	8,402,849	10,515,968

XIV. FORESTRY.

131. Protection of Forests.

As stated in the previous Annual Report, in order to carry out protective measures regarding State forests more extensively and effectively, Regulations for Protection of State Forests were promulgated in May, 1912, by *Furei* No. 105, by which Provincial Governors were made responsible for the protection of all State forests in their respective provinces. A jurisdictional district for forest protection may be established in State forests requiring such protection, and a Mountain Superintendent and four Assistant Superintendents may be appointed to each district. Up to the year 1914, forty-one jurisdictional districts had been formed throughout the provinces, including the four districts previously established in the State forests surrounding the city of Keijō.

In order to provide against the stealing of timber, forest fires, and other depredations in other State forests, so-called Forest Guard Stations were established in twelve places, to which Japanese gendarmes or Korean assistant gendarmes are attached. When lumber thieves began to despoil State forests in Quelpart Island, three protection stations were formed there by the police in March, 1914.

In State forests other than those mentioned above, the local people were charged with the supervision and protection of such forests on consideration of receiving as recompense branches of trees, bushes, and other auxiliary products. State forests protected by local people aggregated 174,907 *cho* in 46 places up to the end of the fiscal year 1915.

For the protection and preservation of private forests, the Provincial Governor can issue an administrative ordinance, by which certain rules for cutting trees, preserving mature and young trees, etc., were provided. Thus six provinces—North and South Chūsei, North Keishō, Kwōkai, and North and South Heian—provided such regulations, while the other provinces took other measures for securing such protection.

132. Measures regarding Injurious Insects.

Among the many insects and worms injurious to forest trees, the hairy caterpillar is conspicuous in most of the pine forests, and

the Government did not neglect to take measures for exterminating this noxious pest, especially from 1912 onward. As early as the beginning of spring, when the larvæ are first emerging from their covering, they are collected and burnt, and the local people are encouraged to collect these caterpillars in summer by Government purchase of them. During the fiscal year 1915 the Government distributed 14,798 *yen* among the several provinces for the extermination of caterpillars; this was in addition to the sums expended by Provincial Governments out of the Local Levy Funds and to the labour contributed by villagers. Altogether the equivalent of 1,280,000 working days was spent in collecting or destroying caterpillars; the caterpillars and butterflies collected reached 20,800 *koku* in volume, and the area of forests worked over was over 217,000 *cho*.

133. Survey of Forests.

Investigation or survey of State forests in order to decide their status, whether public or private, or if State forests, to discriminate between those needed for preservation and those to be disposed of for private utilization, was commenced in 1911 in certain important localities, with the intention of gradually extending it to the whole Peninsula. In 1915, the surveying parties numbered 15, and State mountains and forests in all the provinces except North Chûsei, and covering an aggregate area of 810,000 *cho*, were surveyed. If to these be added those surveyed in preceding years, the area aggregates 1,846,000 *cho*, of which 1,443,000 *cho* were to be preserved for the State, while it was decided that the remaining 402,000 *cho* and other unreserved areas should be leased out for utilization as far as possible to individuals and corporations. Several survey parties were also engaged to inspect and survey those forests applied for by individuals or corporations, and the forests receiving such official inspection up to the end of the year under review aggregated 238,048 *cho*. For these survey works 134,537 *yen* was defrayed during the year 1915.

134. Disposal of State Forests and their Products.

As remarked in a previous Annual Report, the Forest Regulations being revised to the effect that State forests not under protection or required for preservation may be leased to private individuals,

and permanently transferred to them if successfully conducted, or that the people of the locality may be permitted to gather branches, bushes, or other products, even in preserved State forests, and other measures for encouragement of afforestation being well carried out, Japanese and Koreans utilizing State forests steadily increased in number.

The forests called *Kinyō rin* (禁養林), which for many years were placed under the protection of certain persons, solely to provide a supply of timber for Royal coffins or other Royal needs, were also to be permanently transferred to those persons in accordance with the new Forest Regulations. The total number of permissions given to applicants for forest utilization during the year under review was 9,012, the aggregate area affected amounting to 48,000 *cho*, while that of permits for transfer of *Kinyō* forests reached 3,388, the aggregate area amounting to 10,600 *cho*. Should these be added to permissions given in previous years, the grand total of permissions reaches 25,518, aggregating 300,877 *cho* in area.

With regard to State forests transferred for utilization to Provincial Governments, village offices, or public schools, forests aggregating 1,500 *cho* in 38 places were handed over to Provincial Governments during the year under review; 11,626 *cho* located in 1,234 places to villages for use in showing model afforestation, and 1,700 *cho* located in 207 places for the use of public schools; thus forests transferred for the use of Local Governments, public schools, and others aggregated 26,200 *cho*.

In addition, those State forests granted for use as grave-yards according to the Regulations for Graves aggregated 10,120 *cho* up to the end of the fiscal year under review.

As to the disposal of State forests, trees, and other products during the year, 137 *cho* of forest and 2,988,000 cubic *shaku* of trees were sold, while 166,800 cubic *shaku* of trees and 1,234,000 pieces of stone were given for public use. From the sale of State forests and products 72,500 *yen* was realized.

135. Experimental Afforestation.

In order to ascertain what species of native trees can be productively grown, or what species of Japanese or foreign trees can be assimilated to the Peninsula, two experimenting stations were respectively formed in Keijō and Kwōryō, about 20 miles from Keijō. Native trees have been tested in Kwōryō since 1913, while those of

Japanese and foreign origin are being tried by the Keijō Station. For this experimenting work 12,960 *yen* was apportioned in the fiscal year 1915.

136. Seedling Stations.

With the encouragement of afforestation, seedling stations were gradually established, especially after the inauguration of the Government-General, and many seedling stations or nursery gardens were formed with the aid of the Imperial Donation Funds and Local Expenses Funds, in addition to those maintained by the Central Government. The lumber station established two seedling stations at State expense in 1915. The following table gives the general features of these seedling stations for the past few years.

Fiscal Year	Seedling Stations maintained by Central Government			Seedling Stations maintained by Provincial Governments with Local Expenses Fund		
	No. of Stations	Area	No. of Seedlings	No. of Stations	Area	No. of Seedlings
1910	6	<i>Cho</i> 57	<i>Trees</i> 3,498,250	5	<i>Cho</i> 5	<i>Trees</i> 75,587
1911	14	102	7,985,433	76	45	812,192
1912	2	25	3,152,629	260	146	7,993,604
1913	1	17	1,519,351	76	159	13,348,859
1914	1	17	1,577,293	80	164	16,726,030
1915	3	28	2,622,400	87	193	21,724,248

(Continued)

Fiscal Year	Seedling Stations maintained by Prefectures and Districts with Imperial Donation Fund			Total		
	No. of Stations	Area	No. of Seedlings	No. of Stations	Area	No. of Seedlings
1910	—	<i>Cho</i> —	<i>Trees</i> —	11	<i>Cho</i> 62	<i>Trees</i> 3,573,837
1911	44	32	237,335	134	179	9,034,960
1912	48	44	1,683,945	310	215	12,830,178
1913	42	41	1,676,814	419	218	16,545,024
1914	41	40	2,629,423	122	222	20,932,746
1915	40	47	3,325,901	130	268	27,672,549

The seedlings raised at these stations are principally *quercus serrata*, pseudo-acacia, red pine, poplar pyramidalis, chestnut, etc. Seedlings raised at the State seedling station are mainly intended for plantation in State forests maintained around the city of Keijō and managed by the Central Government, while those grown in local seedling stations are for use in the afforestation conducted by Local Governments and for distribution free of charge among such local people as are interested in afforestation. During the year under review the distribution totalled 18,600,000 trees and 209 *koku* of seeds.

Similar undertakings are also conducted by private corporations or individuals. Of these, 185 were Japanese, while Koreans numbered as many as 1,400, and in addition there was one foreign undertaking and 98 by schools. The total number of seedlings raised in 1915 by private persons numbered as many as 78,270,000, of which 37,250,000 were used for afforestation.

137. Afforestation.

A. By Central Government.

With the object of providing the people with a model for afforestation, as well as of experimenting in the raising of certain kinds of trees adaptable to the physical conditions of Korea, afforestation on a suburban mountain of Keijō and in other places has been conducted since 1907, and this work was gradually to be transferred to the Local Governments, especially after annexation. In the afforestation work carried out by the Central Government the total area of mountains planted with trees up to the end of the fiscal year under review covered over 2,074 *cho*, and trees planted thereon numbered 6,987,000. In addition 1,835,000 trees were planted on mountains afforested in previous years in order to replace those that died.

B. By Local Governments.

In the afforestation undertaken by Local Governments, afforestation of State mountains transferred to the charge of Local Governments is also conducted as a model for the local people. Afforestation work has been conducted by Provincial Governments since 1911, and, up to the end of the fiscal year under review, State mountains transferred to Provincial Governments measured 4,704 *cho*, of which 825 *cho* was planted with 3,247,000 trees and, in addition, 493,000 trees were planted to replace those that died.

C. Arbor-Day.

With a view to arousing in the people an interest in, or love of, afforestation, the Government-General, selecting the anniversary of the demise of the First Emperor of Japan as Arbor-Day, has caused, since the annexation, universal planting to be carried out on that day, the first Arbor-Day being held under the auspices of the Governor-General in Government grounds on the slopes of Nansan, on April 3, 1911, while the Civil Governor conducted the planting on a mountain in Keijō on the second and third arbor-days. The fourth and fifth arbor-days were graced with the personal attendance of the Governor-General. The sixth arbor-day was attended by the new Governor-General. Arbor-Day arouses much interest in the people in general, especially in the school children. While 4,650,000 trees were planted on the first arbor-day (April 3, 1911), over 10,160,000 trees were planted on the second, 12,430,000 on the third, 13,560,000 on the fourth, and 15,380,000 on the fifth, thus aggregating 56,200,000 trees.

D. Non-Government Plantations.

In the number of undertakings conducted by persons other than the Government, there is a tendency to increase. The love of afforestation, especially among the Koreans, being thus awakened, those applying for the lease of State forests in accordance with the Forest Regulations are greatly increasing in number, as shown in the table attached to the section dealing with forest administration. The Oriental Development Company, the Mitsui Firm of Tokyo, and the Seisen Afforestation Company, are also conducting afforestation on a large scale. The total area devoted to afforestation by private individuals and corporations during the past few years is 53,600 *cho*, the aggregate number of trees planted being 184,150,000.



Arbor-day graced with Personal Attendance of
Governor-General and Civil Governor.



Arbor-day observed by Public School Children.

XV. FISHERY.

138. Fishery Grants.

After strict control was established over the Chinese poachers taking lobsters on the sea-coast of North and South Heian Provinces, the taking of this valuable crustacean was permitted only to Koreans and Japanese by means of granting concessions to them in these districts. But this concessionary grant of a limited nature was replaced in the year under review by the simple process of granting permits or licences in order to encourage this fishing more extensively. In order to give decision upon applications for fishery permits more rapidly, preliminary investigation of important applications hitherto conducted by the Government-General was transferred to the Provincial Governments. Those applying for fishery concessions, permits, or licences for the year under review reached 12,691, and those obtaining official approval numbered as many as 11,725. The following table gives the number of applications for fishery grants and of official approvals for several years past :—

End of December, 1915.

Description	No. of Applications received				No. of Applications approved			
	Japanese	Korean	Joint Applications, Japanese and Korean	Total	Japanese	Korean	Joint Applications, Japanese and Korean	Total
Fishery Concessions	321	572	22	915	47	182	1	230
Fishery Permits . .	1,229	1,123	—	2,352	1,079	992	—	2,071
Fishery Licences . .	2,707	6,717	—	9,424	2,707	6,717	—	9,424
Total . . .	4,257	8,412	22	12,691	3,833	7,891	1	11,725
1914	4,552	9,136	113	13,801	4,116	8,613	32	12,761
1913	3,950	10,229	52	14,231	3,760	10,341	39	14,140
1912	5,149	6,164	33	11,346	4,677	5,958	24	10,659
1911	4,770	5,861	66	10,697	4,655	5,934	29	10,618
1910	3,234	7,607	270	11,111	2,426	5,764	54	8,244

139. Survey of Marine Geology.

As forming one of the important items in the investigation of marine products, a survey of marine geology, such as the geographical features of the sea coasts of the Peninsula, the temperature and specific gravity of sea water, system of ocean currents and their temperature which has close connection with fish and marine products, etc., was very necessary, and this work was entrusted to experts attached to the Marine Products Association and its branches. The Association selected 13 points along the coast of the Peninsula in which its branches were located, and the work is carried out three times a month in the afternoon. The indications obtained in these places are reported to the Association which combines and summarizes all such reports.

In addition, surveying the sea bottom was started in order to ascertain the distribution of shellfish and seaweeds. This survey could only be carried out in the year under review over very limited parts of the coast of North Kankyō Province.

140. Pisciculture.

As mentioned in the last Annual Report, salmon and trout culture, which fish were indiscriminately caught along the North-eastern coast and liable to be exterminated unless proper measures for multiplying these species were taken, has been conducted at an experimental hatchery station in Kōgen District, South Kankyō Province, since 1912, and 983,000 eggs of salmon were hatched out, of which 790,000 fish were freed in the open sea. Thus altogether 6,350,000 fish have been freed, many of which had their tails cut as a sign of having been hatched at this culture station, and these are now being caught. In order to improve the fresh-water fish in the Peninsula, where rivers and lakes exist in no small number and yet are inhabited by few fish of delicate flavour, the Government-General established a Hatchery Station in the upper reach of the Rakutō River, Mitsuyō District, South Keishō Province, to which 20,000 eggs of the American rainbow trout were consigned from Chūzenji Lake in Tochiki Province, Japan. The experiment proving satisfactory, the Government is now arranging to obtain 100,000 rainbow trout eggs and 50,000 brook trout eggs directly from America. In

addition, culture of carp, snapping-turtles, gold-fish, etc., was carried on by private individuals in several places.

141. Encouragement of Fishery Improvements.

For the improvement and encouragement of the fishing industry in the Peninsula, the Government-General continued to carry out necessary investigation and experimental work, in addition to granting subsidies to the Chosen Marine Products Association and others. On the other hand, Local Governments carried out measures suited to local conditions, and a sum amounting to 70,000 *yen*, derived from the Local Expenses Funds and the Imperial Donation Funds, with a subsidy from the Government-General, was spent in the fiscal year 1915. For proper guidance, supervision, and training in fishery improvement, 82 experts and assistants attached to the Central and Local Governments were distributed throughout the Peninsula. These works for encouragement and improvement conducted by Local Governments comprise not only improvement in fishing boats and tackle, and their distribution, but the giving of short lectures on fishing or pisciculture, the exhibition of results of experiments in, or model methods of, salting or drying fish, the preparation of seaweed, etc., according to local conditions.

142. Growth of Fishery Industry.

Native fishers, especially appreciating the subsidies and patronage given by means of the Imperial Donation Funds and Government aids, are gradually showing improvement in their as yet backward fishing industries. The number of improved fishing boats used by Koreans was 953 in 1911, which was increased to over 3,000 in 1915. Not only are native fishers increasing in number, but the quantity of marine products taken by them in 1915 was equal to that taken by the Japanese fishers. The total fishery products obtained during the year 1915 amounted to 13,234,941 *yen*, of which 6,365,669 *yen* represented the catch by Korean fishers, and 6,869,272 *yen* that by the Japanese. The following table gives more details of the fishery industries as conducted during the past few years :—

End of December, Each Year.

Year	No. of Fishing Boats			No. of Fishers		
	Boats owned by Japanese Fishers	Boats used by Korean Fishers	Total	Japanese	Koreans	Total
1909	3,755	12,567	16,322	15,751	75,063	90,814
1910	3,960	12,749	16,709	16,502	76,900	93,402
1911	5,029	10,833	15,862	20,725	118,920	139,645
1912	5,653	10,502	16,155	22,488	160,809	183,297
1913	6,011	13,351	19,362	25,540	187,173	212,713
1914	6,200	15,152	21,352	27,948	224,002	251,950
1915	6,575	16,371	22,946	29,063	241,627	270,690

(Continued)

Year	Value of Products			Average Value of Products			
	Taken by Japanese	Taken by Koreans	Total	Per Boat		Per Person	
				Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean
1909	Yen 3,552,194	Yen 3,690,300	Yen 7,242,494	Yen 819	Yen 294	Yen 195	Yen 49
1910	4,211,312	3,929,260	8,140,572	996	308	239	51
1911	5,132,862	4,320,883	9,453,745	937	399	228	33
1912	7,073,029	5,989,375	13,062,404	1,173	570	295	37
1913	6,001,232	5,055,051	11,056,283	931	379	219	27
1914	6,449,226	5,615,459	12,064,685	1,040	371	231	25
1915	6,869,272	6,365,669	13,234,941	1,004	388	227	26

143. Refuge Harbours for Fishing Boats.

With the growth of the fishing industry in the Peninsula, quite a large number of boats are now engaged in deep water fishing. When storms came on there were many cases of shipwreck and many fishers were drowned or lost their boats and tackle. In order to afford security to those engaging in fishing, a plan for establishing 5 refuge harbours for fishing boats at five important points along the coast of the Peninsula was drawn up in 1912 by Local Governments at an aggregate estimated cost of 86,921 *yen*, of which 35,000 *yen* was subsidized by the Government-General. Of these five refuge

harbours, one in Osei Islands, North Zenla Province, and one in Kōkō Harbour, North Keishō Province, are completed, while the other three, i. e. one in Seishin Harbour, North Kankyō Province, one in Sanshō Harbour, Kōgen Province, and one in Tōyei District, South Keishō Province, are in course of construction.

144. Inspection of Seaweeds for Export.

Seaweeds for industrial purposes, such as Tengusa (*Gelidium amansii* Lamx) from which gelatine can be made, Kaira (*Gloi-opeltis-tenax*), Ginnan-kusa (*Iridaea cornucopiae*), from which starch can be made, etc., are important products for export to Japan. The Korean products, although the raw material itself is by no means inferior to that obtained in Japan and Formosa, changed hands in the Japanese market at prices forty per cent. less than the latter owing to the crudeness of preparation. As stated in previous Annual Reports, official inspection of seaweeds was begun on July 1, 1913, at several ports. During the year 1915, seaweeds officially inspected reached 42,471 sacks, of which 308 sacks (36,800 *kin*) were rejected. Since the inauguration of this inspection, the exported staple has markedly improved in quality, so that its value in Japan has risen from 20 to 40 per cent. above former prices. With a view to improving the seaweed industry, those engaging in this business formed of themselves a Seaweed Association in Mokpo in 1915, while the organization of a similar association was contemplated in Fusan.

145. Marine Products and Fishery Associations.

To effect improvement in dealings in marine products, culture and production of marine products, and other matters concerning marine products, the Fishery Law recognizes the formation of an association by marine products dealers and fishers with a view to advancing their mutual interests. The Government, adopting the measure of recognizing only one such association, which should embrace the whole Peninsula, provided that branches or detached offices might be established according to local needs. The Chosen Marine Products Association, embracing Japanese and Korean fishers and dealers in marine products, was authorized to conduct the work in order to promote their general welfare in co-operation with Fishers' Associations. At the end of this fiscal year, the

Chosen Marine Products Association was maintaining 12 branches and 27 detached stations, and its members aggregated 27,158 (18,335 Japanese and 8,823 Koreans). The expenses of the Association for the fiscal year 1915 amounted to 82,533 *yen*, of which 30,000 *yen* was given as a subsidy by the Government. In addition there existed 42 Fishers' Associations formed in order to promote the mutual interests of Korean fishers.

XVI. SANITATION.

146. Hygienic Administration.

The question of sanitation was most seriously taken up from the time of the protectorate régime, as the Koreans were utterly ignorant of modern sanitation. Especially after the annexation did the Central Government guide Local Governments and Public Associations in extending medical services, such as public hospitals or similar institutions, in providing good drinking water by constructing waterworks in important towns, in instituting measures for preventing epidemic diseases, or cattle plague, etc. But the various localities not being able at present to meet the expenses incurred by these sanitary measures, the Central Government undertook their working in many cases, or caused the localities to attend to them themselves by granting them subsidies or by authorizing them to use contributed labour.

The official control over food, drink, and drugs, and their sales, was effectively carried out after the necessary laws and regulations were provided in 1911. The Regulations concerning cemeteries and crematoriums, promulgated in 1912, being now enforced, native grave-yards, hitherto most indiscriminately scattered about, are now being readjusted. The Regulations for Medical Practice and its affiliated Regulations being promulgated in the year 1913, those engaging in medical practice were made more responsible. In 1915, the Regulations for Plague Prevention, the Quarantine Regulations for Ships and Trains, and the Street and House Cleaning Regulations with their affiliated Regulations were all promulgated. With general progress in sanitary administration, the old characteristic accumulation of filth in native streets, along which foreign ladies with their more sensitive olfactory nerves could hardly pass without making use of perfumed handkerchiefs, has been completely banished.

147. Regulations for Prevention of Plague.

By these regulations, promulgated in July, 1915 and enforced on the first of August, nine diseases were enumerated as epidemic, viz., cholera, diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, typhus fever, small-

pox, scarlet fever, para-typhus, and lung-pest. For the execution of these regulations, Provincial Police Directors were made responsible. In case of the breaking-out of an epidemic disease, part or all of the regulations can be applied; communication in part or in all of the infected locality in a city or town can be suspended; people in the infected locality can be isolated, and so on.

148. Epidemic Diseases.

The epidemic diseases that generally break out in the Peninsula are cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, diphtheria, small-pox, etc. The total number of epidemic cases reported during the year 1915 was 5,343, of which 1,041 proved fatal. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 412 in cases reported, and an increase of 9 in the number of deaths. The following table shows the general conditions of epidemic diseases in the year 1915, compared with the five preceding years :—

Description	Cholera		Typhoid Fever		Dysentery		Diphtheria		Typhus Fever	
	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths
1915 { Japanese .	—	—	1,282	212	955	156	194	51	2	—
{ Korean .	1	1	1,306	201	384	158	141	61	22	4
{ Foreign .	—	—	8	2	5	2	1	—	—	—
Total .	1	1	2,596	415	1,344	316	336	112	24	4
1914 . . .	—	—	2,402	425	1,306	343	169	63	12	4
1913 . . .	1	1	1,956	373	1,388	309	185	44	8	2
1912 . . .	122	78	1,593	252	1,945	401	153	49	15	5
1911 . . .	4	2	1,258	305	1,418	327	90	37	6	2
1910 . . .	486	382	857	285	1,438	339	67	25	—	—

(Continued)

Description	Small-Pox		Scarlet Fever		Para-Typhus		Total	
	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths
1915 { Japanese .	1	—	440	81	208	16	3,082	516
{ Korean .	47	8	172	75	167	12	2,240	520
{ Foreign .	—	—	2	—	5	—	21	5
Total .	48	8	614	156	380	29	5,343	1,041

(Continued)

Description	Small-Pox		Scarlet Fever		Para-Typhus		Total	
	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths
1914 . . .	140	12	336	121	476	64	4,931	1,032
1913 . . .	226	35	70	13	234	28	4,068	805
1912 . . .	1,142	164	39	7	111	9	5,120	965
1911 . . .	3,762	551	44	1	22	1	6,804	1,228
1910 . . .	2,536	481	41	8	—	—	5,425	1,520

Of these epidemic diseases, cholera generally broke out in August or September and ended in November. However, with a view to taking measures by way of precaution, even prior to the outbreak of cholera, the disinfecting of sewers and the cleansing of houses in the principal cities or sea-ports was enforced as early as the spring of the year, so that only one case broke out in the year under review.

Cases of small-pox, previously regarded as an endemic disease in that it broke out almost every year, decreased greatly in number, especially in the year under review. This remarkable decrease, though due to some extent to the prompt isolation of the patients, was undoubtedly largely due to the precautionary measure of compulsory vaccination, those subjected to it during the year under review numbering 1,486,025. The manufacture of vaccine has been conducted since 1907 by the Government. The amount of vaccine manufactured in the year under review was 347,710 tubes. They were most liberally and widely distributed.

149. Medical Agencies.

The Government exerted no less energy in training competent physicians, mid-wives, and sick nurses, simultaneously with the establishment of the Government Hospitals and the medical school, while other public and private hospitals and schools also participated in the same work. With a view further to encourage the competency of those engaged in modern medical treatment, State examinations were arranged for by promulgating several regulations concerning medical practice, midwifery, and sick nursing in the years 1913 and 1914.

These medical agencies, as they existed at the end of the year 1915, were the Government-General Hospital, and 18 Provincial

Government Charity Hospitals, 6 Public Hospitals, and 264 Private Hospitals (171 maintained by Japanese, 62 by Koreans, and 31 by foreigners). Of physicians, there were 627 Japanese, 209 Koreans, and 36 foreigners. In addition there were 40 licensed dentists.

150. Government-General Hospital.

The equipment of this Government Hospital being completed, the work done in it is showing good results. The floor area of all the buildings combined is about 3,573 *tsubo*, and it is possible to accommodate 400 in-patients. Confidence in the hospital becoming more wide-spread, many patients from the remote interior now attend it, while Korean women, who formerly had a great prejudice against approaching any male stranger, now begin to subject themselves willingly to examination by a doctor. Under such circumstances, the number of patients, especially natives receiving dispensary treatment, is rapidly increasing. The following table gives further details :—

Description		Medical Staff		Number of Patients						
		Doctors	Pharmacists	Nurses	Ordinary		Dispensary		Total	
					Actual Number	No. of Visits	Actual Number	No. of Visits	Actual Number	No. of Visits
1915	{ Japanese .	28	3	92	34,803	230,249	1,401	18,655	36,204	248,904
	{ Korean .	1	5	24	7,368	45,425	18,974	143,294	26,342	188,719
	{ Foreign .	—	—	—	202	1,202	—	—	202	1,202
Total. .		29	8	116	42,373	276,876	20,375	161,949	62,748	438,825
1914. . .		29	10	128	37,791	221,022	22,071	141,651	59,862	362,673
1913. . .		28	11	141	37,408	210,279	20,653	150,141	58,061	360,420
1912. . .		24	7	95	30,177	204,639	18,312	140,872	48,489	345,511

151. Provincial Charity Hospitals.

As stated in previous Annual Reports, with a view to extending the benefit of modern medical treatment to provinces, a Charity

Hospital in each province, in some provinces even two, was established from 1910 onward, and eighteen such hospitals have been at work since the year 1913. Most of these hospitals were housed in old public buildings, so work in them was not free from inconveniences, but the principal buildings of hospitals were to be newly constructed or extended year by year. The aggregate area of all the buildings of the eighteen hospitals reaches over 7,011 *tsubo*, and their wards can accommodate 1,400 in-patients. With expansion in the Charity Hospitals more patients came for treatment, and especially did the number of dispensary patients, chiefly Koreans, increase, so that the aggregate number of visits of dispensary patients reached 2,099,669 in 1915 as against 1,824,901 for the preceding year. The work done by these Charity Hospitals during the year 1915, as compared with preceding years, is shown in the following table :—

Description	Medical Staff			Number of Patients					
	Physicians	Assistant Physicians	Nurses	Ordinary		Dispensary		Total	
				Actual Number	No. of Visits	Actual Number	No. of Visits	Actual Number	No. of Visits
1915 { Japanese .	74	18	126	75,665	493,113	719	10,010	76,384	503,123
	—	10	58	20,552	112,302	335,656	2,086,486	356,208	2,198,788
	—	—	—	168	1,046	380	3,173	548	4,219
Total .	74	28	184	96,885	606,461	336,755	2,099,669	433,140	2,708,130
1914 . . .	75	35	230	92,024	583,232	291,982	1,824,901	384,006	2,408,133
1913 . . .	72	33	214	80,541	545,320	276,565	1,740,526	357,106	2,285,846
1912 . . .	48	26	82	64,172	471,810	165,238	1,064,917	229,410	1,536,727
1911 . . .	28	26	41	39,581	313,706	163,901	1,084,672	203,482	1,398,378

The last Annual Report alluded to the itinerating medical work carried on by Provincial Charity Hospitals since the year 1912. The work was assigned to assistant physicians who travelled from the seat of one District Magistracy to another within the jurisdictional district of their hospital, once or twice a year, staying in each place for one or two weeks. The number of patients treated in this way during the year under review, counting by visits paid, aggregated 696,994.

152. Leper Hospital.

Those suffering from the disagreeable disease of leprosy are not few in the Peninsula. The Government being greatly occupied in dealing with general hospital work and general sanitary measures, no measure for taking care of lepers was instituted until very recently, except for the establishment of two or three American missionary hospitals. With money derived from the extraordinary Imperial Donation Funds, a Government Leper Hospital was built on Shōroku (Small Deer) Island, South Zenla Province, a healthy and beautiful island. The enclosed compound takes in 195,800 *tsubo* of which 475 *tsubo* is covered by buildings, which accommodate 100 patients, the medical staff, and other staffs. A chapel and rooms for recreation are also provided. The cost of establishing this institution was 30,000 *yen*, and its annual expenditure is estimated at 16,600 *yen*.

153. Sanitary Associations.

While the Government, Central and Local, rigorously carried out sanitary measures, people were also caused to organize Sanitary Associations in the country districts. These associations numbering 648 in 1912 increased to 986 in 1915. Their main functions are to remove dirt, improve drinking water, cleanse sewers and closets, maintain cemeteries in good order, help the police authorities should an epidemic disease break out, etc. The associations also receive an annual subsidy from local levies for the improvement of public wells and other matters.

154. Cattle Slaughtering.

Koreans are much greater flesh-eaters than Japanese, and as the slaughtering of cattle was usually conducted in a most haphazard way, not only did it affect the public health, but it hindered the healthy development of cattle-breeding. The Regulations concerning the slaughter of cattle, enacted by the former Korean Government in 1909, were amended in February, 1912, by which the slaughtering of cattle was to be conducted at an approved slaughter-house only, and the Director of Provincial Police Affairs was made



Leper Hospital, Shōroku Island, South Zenla Province.



Patients' Wards.



Ferry-Boat "Shōroku-maru" plying between Shōroku Island and the Mainland.



Skinning Carcases and Stamping Flesh.



Keijō Slaughter-House, Cattle for Slaughter.



Examining and Stamping Viscera.



Examining and Weighing Cattle.



Koreans drinking Blood of
Slaughtered Cattle.



Slaughtering Cattle.

responsible for supervising slaughter-houses. By special instruction to the Provincial Police Directors, the slaughtering of gravid cows or young bulls was to be discouraged, while inspection of the carcasses of unhealthy cattle was to be strictly carried out by the police in those localities in which no veterinary surgeon has been appointed. Veterinary surgeons at present are stationed at 52 places only.

In order to augment the income of the sanitary association, school association, or village office, as well as to advance sanitary measures in a community, the slaughtering of cattle was to be undertaken as far as possible by the above-mentioned offices. Such offices or associations managing slaughter-houses numbered 60, including the Keijō slaughter-house, at the end of the fiscal year 1915. The three slaughter-houses existing in Keijō are now being amalgamated by the Keijō Prefecture into one at the expense of 58,900 *yen* for building new premises. During the fiscal year under review, the total number of slaughter-houses was 1,936, at which 850,000 animals, including 400,000 bulls, 340,000 hogs, 108,000 dogs, and many horses and goats, were killed.

155. Waterworks.

Well-water in Korean towns is often a cause of epidemic diseases, owing to infiltration from stagnant drains and cesspools. The construction of waterworks in the Peninsula, the people of which are still lacking in general knowledge of sanitary matters, is very important. Urged especially by the necessity of having a supply of good drinking water in the sea-ports, and in places thickly populated, waterworks have been constructed from 1907 onward, and ten cities and sea-ports—Keijō, Jinsen, Heijō, Chinnampo, Fusan, Mokpo, Ranan, Kwainai, Kuusan, and Genzan—were in possession of waterworks at the end of the fiscal year 1915. Of these, 4 were constructed by the Government-General, while the remainder were constructed by Provincial Governments, Urban Prefectures, and School Associations, with the aid of subsidies from the Government-General. Details of these waterworks have been fully given in previous Annual Reports. The Prefecture of Taikyu is also building a waterworks at the expense of 415,000 *yen* to be defrayed in five consecutive years from 1914, and, of this amount, the subsidy from the Government-General is 207,500 *yen*, while a waterworks at Gishū (*Wiju*) on a small scale is being constructed at the expense of

30,000 *yen*, of which 20,000 is subsidized by the Government-General. Mokpo waterworks at a cost of 235,000 *yen*, including a subsidy of 117,500 *yen*, was completed in October, 1916.

In addition, the Government encouraged the improvement of existing wells or opened public wells in places as yet unprovided with waterworks.

XVII. EDUCATION.

156. Educational Works.

With regard to the educational system in the Peninsula, there are two sets of schools, i. e. schools for natives are maintained separately from those provided for Japanese. Yet, for higher education, schools common to both Koreans and Japanese are gradually to be provided. But the fundamental principle of the education given is the same for both Koreans and Japanese. As stated in previous Annual Reports, the new educational system for natives, which was readjusted in August, 1911, being founded on the fundamental principle set forth in the Imperial Rescript on Education, issued for Japan some years ago, its vital aim is to give the younger generations of Koreans such moral character, national spirit, and general knowledge as will make them loyal subjects of Imperial Japan, at the same time enabling them to meet the actual needs of the time and the present stage of their standard of living. The Government having already laid down a general plan of organization for Government and public schools, and readjusted private schools, the Governor-General and the authorities concerned are now paying more attention to the securing of educational efficiency, especially by advancing the character and ability of the teaching force, which is regarded as the model for the new generation. The Governor-General issued in January, 1916 an instruction relating to Teachers' Disciplinary Rules by laying down three fundamental principles: (1) The stimulation in students of loyalty to parents and ultimately to Sovereign and State, (2) Cultivation of knowledge and art for practical use in the national needs, and (3) the development and maintenance of a healthy constitution. These three fundamental principles were again subdivided into nine detailed observations.

157. Public Common Schools.

The Public Common School for Koreans is an institution in which primary education is given, especially in cultivating the moral

character and national spirit, teaching the new national language, and imparting common knowledge and art necessary for the national life. The term of study for this school is four years, but it may be shortened to three according to local conditions. Children eligible for admission to the school must not be less than eight years of age.

A public common school education being urgently needed by Koreans, establishment of such schools was continued, and 28 were started during the year 1915, making a total of 429, i. e. each district maintains nearly two common schools on an average.

Among these schools, 297 adopted a course of elementary agriculture as a regular branch of study, and each school was provided with half an acre of land for agricultural training, while 129 took up manual training, and 12 commercial training.

The following table shows the general condition of Common Schools, public or private, at the end of the fiscal year 1915, ending March 31, 1916.

Description	No. of Schools	No. of Classes	No. of Teachers			No. of Students			No. of Graduates
			Japanese	Korean	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Government Common Schools	2	13	8	5	13	311	156	467	83
Public Common Schools	410	1,428	559	1,288	1,847	53,564	5,192	58,757	8,218
Private Common Schools	17	52	25	59	84	1,122	314	1,436	170
Total	429	1,493	592	1,352	1,944	54,997	5,663	60,660	8,471
1914	404	1,405	546	1,274	1,820	48,489	4,530	53,019	7,911
1913	388	1,291	501	1,200	1,701	45,572	4,239	49,811	5,813
1912	367	1,185	435	1,143	1,578	39,630	3,800	43,430	4,551
1911	306	916	370	888	1,258	29,982	2,403	32,385	3,159
1910	173	588	165	584	749	18,847	1,274	20,121	1,870

Modern private common schools once numbered more than 70, but being gradually converted into public common schools, only 17 remained at the end of the fiscal year under review. These schools faithfully followed the new educational regulations and adopted the curriculum provided for public common schools.

The expenses for maintaining Korean public common schools for 1915 totalled 1,150,000 *yen*, of which 502,000 *yen* was subsidized from the State revenues, 261,000 *yen* was defrayed from the Imperial Donation Funds, and 109,000 *yen* was derived from school properties.



Teachers' Summer School for Manual Training in Bamboo-Ware.



Manual Training, Public Common School.

Those defrayed by local levies amounted only to 53,500 *yen*; these were imposed in parts of five provinces only—Keiki, North and South Zenla, and North and South Heian.

158. Government Schools of Higher Grade.

The public schools of higher grade for Koreans are, under the new educational system, a Special School, Higher Common Schools, and Girls' Higher Common Schools, and they are all maintained by the Central Government, except for a few maintained as private concerns.

A. Higher Common Schools.

The Higher Common School giving a liberal education to boys of not less than twelve years of age, graduation from such a school requires at least four years. A normal school as such not being maintained in the Peninsula, the Higher Common School is made use of in the training of a teaching force for the native common schools. The Higher Common Schools maintained by the Government are two, one in Keijō, the other in Heijō. For these two schools 142,900 *yen* was apportioned for the fiscal year 1915.

B. Girls' Higher Common Schools.

The Girls' Higher Common School aims at giving young girls higher common education, with the object of fostering in them "feminine virtues and instructing them in the knowledge and art useful in making a livelihood, especially cultivating their moral character and equipping them as good housekeepers." The subjects of study in such a school are similar to those in a Higher Common School for boys. However, with the view to making the education of girls as useful as possible in their practical daily life, more hours have been allotted to the teaching of such subjects as science, house-keeping, sewing, and handicraft, instead of devoting them to economics, elementary law, and industrial training, as in Boys' Higher Common Schools. The period of study in a Girls' Higher Common School is three years, and those desiring entrance must be twelve years of age or above, and graduates of a common school, or possessed of the same qualifications. The Girls' Higher Common School maintained by the Government may provide a Normal Course of one year for training female teachers for common schools. One Government Girls' Higher Common School has been maintained in Keijō since 1911, and one was established at Heijō in June, 1915,

and 56,000 *yen* was apportioned for these schools for the year under review.

C. Special Schools.

Only one Special School, in which education in higher branches of science and art, especially law and economics, is given to Korean young men, is recognized at present; the one established in Keijō with the old Law School as its nucleus. The period of study in this school is three years, and students admitted to the school must be full eighteen years of age or above, and be graduates of a Higher Common School, or those having the same qualifications as such graduates. This school aims at educating young men so as to fit them to be useful in the State service, or to establish themselves in the higher professions. For the school expenses, 20,800 *yen* was apportioned for the fiscal year under review. The following table gives further particulars of the above-mentioned schools as they existed at the end of the fiscal year 1915, and the movement of their students during the same fiscal year:—

Name of School	Period of Study	No. of Classes	No. of Teaching Force			No. of Students	No. of Graduates
			Japanese	Korean	Total		
Keijō Special School	3	3	6	2	8	141	56
Main Course	4	13	34	7	41	511	64
Keijō Higher Common School { Teachers' Training Course { Korean	3	2				81	81
{ Japanese	1	1				34	34
Normal School Course	1	1				19	19
Heijō Higher Common School { Main Course	4	8	15	4	19	311	55
{ Normal School Course	1	1				15	15
Keijō Girls' Higher Common School { Main Course	3	3	14	5	19	115	33
{ Handicraft Course	3	3				30	12
{ Normal School Course	1	1				39	39
Heijō Girls' Higher Common School { Main Course	3	2	7	2	9	66	—
{ Handicraft Course	3	2				39	—
Total. 5	—	40	76	20	96	1,401	408
1914 5	—	38	94	22	116	1,234	326
1913 4	—	36	77	22	99	1,186	381
1912 4	—	30	77	24	101	934	234
1911 4	—	32	74	24	98	1,000	345

In addition, there were two private Higher Common Schools in Keijō and Kankō respectively, and two private Girls' Higher Common Schools in Keijō. They followed the curriculum provided in the school regulations.

159. Provincial Industrial Schools.

(*Jitsugyō-Gakkō*)

The Government paid just as serious attention to the encouragement of industrial education as to that of public common education. The Industrial Schools, giving necessary instruction to native boys wishing to engage in agriculture, commerce, or technical industry, may be classified as Agricultural, Commercial, Technical, and Elementary Industrial Schools. The period of study in the first three schools may be fixed within the limits of two to three years, and those eligible for admission must be above twelve years of age, and be graduates of a common school, or those having the same qualifications. Of these Industrial or Technical Schools, there were 15 Agricultural, 3 Commercial, and 68 Elementary Industrial Schools, including 7 Commerical Schools, 2 Industrial Schools, one Fishery School, and 2 Private Industrial Schools, at the end of 1915.

These Industrial Schools greatly interested the local people, and the number of students increased yearly, as shown in the following table :—

Description	No. of Schools	No. of Classes	No. of Instructors			No. of Students	No. of Graduates
			Japanese	Korean	Total		
Industrial Schools {Public. .	17	36	64	18	82	1,309	488
	Private .	1	3	12	2	14	113
Total	18	39	76	20	96	1,422	510
Elementary In- dustrial Schools {Public. .	66	74	30	17	47	1,452	979
	Private .	2	5	2	4	88	56
Total	68	79	32	19	51	1,540	1,035
Grand Total . . .	86	118	108	39	147	2,962	1,545

(Continued)

Description	No. of Schools	No. of Classes	No. of Instructors			No. of Students	No. of Graduates
			Japanese	Korean	Total		
1914	77	107	101	31	132	2,488	1,229
1913	78	109	185	113	298	2,471	1,202
1912	53	81	138	82	220	2,031	828
1911	36	59	116	54	170	1,574	668
1910	25	33	91	51	142	1,011	22

On these schools, the Government spent 120,000 *yen* in the year 1915.

160. Government Agricultural and Dendrological School.

This school, attached as it is to the Model Agricultural and Industrial Farm of the Government-General, provides native young men rather more advanced instruction and training in agriculture and industry than the Provincial Industrial Schools for agriculture mentioned in the preceding section. The students in this school were formerly supported by the Government. This support ceased to be given in 1915 as a sufficient number of students presented themselves without the incentive of such support. The curriculum of this school and other particulars were given in the Annual Report for 1910. The following table shows the general state of the school at the end of the fiscal year 1914, as compared with preceding years:—

Year	No. of Instructors			No. of Students	No. of Graduates
	Japanese	Korean	Total		
1910	9	3	12	94	29
1911	7	3	10	91	28
1912	7	3	10	100	52
1913	6	3	9	100	28
1914	6	3	9	108	33
1915	6	2	8	105	33

This school has turned out 283 graduates up to the end of the fiscal year 1915, most of them being employed in Government offices, schools, and model farms, while one-fourth of them are engaged in their own concerns.

161. Government Industrial Training School.

The Industrial Training School now maintained by the Government-General was established in 1907, with the object of giving the Koreans technical training in industrial arts, so that their lost arts might be recovered. This school has been under the direct charge of the Central Laboratory since 1912. As stated in a previous Annual Report, the school maintains several training sections, viz., dyeing, weaving, ceramics, metal work, manual work, and applied chemistry. To this school Japanese are also admitted. The general state of the school at the end of December, 1915, compared with previous years, can be gathered from the following table :—

Year	No. of Instructors			No. of Students	No. of Graduates
	Japanese	Korean	Total		
1910	17	6	23	68	145
1911	17	6	23	32	130
1912	17	6	23	74	88
1913	17	6	23	59	116
1914	22	6	28	74	78
1915	27	5	32	88	53

Already 660 graduates have passed through this institution, and most of them have good positions in public offices and business firms, or are engaging in their own concerns.

162. Government Medical Training School.

The Medical Training School attached to the Government Hospital maintains three courses, viz., medical training proper, midwifery, and nursing. The medical profession, though not altogether looked down upon, was not held in such respect as the civil or military services, so very few desired to enter the medical school

unless encouraged to do so by the Government. Recently, there has been a tendency for the number of applicants, even those of *yangban* origin, for entrance into the school as self-supporting students to increase, and the number of students supported at Government expense is gradually being reduced. The grade of the school was advanced so that applicants for entrance examination must now be graduates of Higher Common Schools. It was further advanced in 1916 and qualified Japanese allowed to enter it. The following table gives further details of the medical school :—

Fiscal Year	No. of Instructors			No. of Students			No. of Graduates		
	Japanese	Korean	Total	Medical Course	Mid-wifery Course	Nursing Course	Medical Course	Mid-wifery Course	Nursing Course
1911.	25	1	26	107	10	3	6	—	—
1912.	29	1	30	116	10	—	28	9	1
1913.	39	1	40	130	—	10	38	11	—
1914.	42	—	42	160	4	7	24	—	1
1915.	38	—	38	212	4	8	35	5	6

163. Private Schools.

There was at one time a large number of private schools in the country. But they now show a tendency to decrease each year owing to financial difficulties and inadequate equipment. Although one school received official recognition for establishment during the year under review, those closed during the same year reached 143, thus leaving 1,082 such schools at the end of the fiscal year 1915. Of these private schools, 422 were maintained by missionary associations. As mentioned in the last Annual Report, the Private School Regulations were revised to the effect that the curricula and standard of teaching in private schools participating in common, industrial, or special education, should be fixed according to the provisions of the Regulations for Common Schools, Higher Common Schools, Industrial Schools, or Special Schools, thus excluding religious teaching from the curricula, and that teachers of private schools engaging in the above-mentioned education should be those well versed in the national language, and that they should, especially those of private schools engaging in common education, pass the teachers' examination held by the Provincial Governments. Thus,

by the Revised Regulations for Private Schools, the national educational system was extended to all private schools engaging in the national or general education.

With regard to private schools maintained by missionaries, the immediate enforcing on them of these revised regulations would cause considerable inconvenience, so that a grace of ten years was given to them, and these schools are required to change or adjust their system during this period so as to conform to the provisions of the Revised Regulations.

Meanwhile, many private schools improved their status and the work done by them. Many of them adopted the curriculum provided in the School Regulations. Those adopting the text-books compiled by the Government yearly increased, while competent Japanese teachers were engaged by many of them. The Provincial Governments, with a view to advancing the qualifications of teachers, annually held Teachers' Lecture Courses, which teachers of private schools were required to attend.

During the year under review an examination for teachers was held 15 times by Provincial Governments, at which 387 sat and 3 Japanese and 113 Koreans passed.

164. Schools for Japanese.

With regard to the educational system for Japanese children, most of the schools in the Peninsula, though following the educational system in force in Japan, have the Korean language as a regular subject of study, while industrial and other technical training may be added to the regular curriculum according to local conditions.

A. Public Elementary Schools.

With the growth of Japanese immigration, 25 Public Elementary Schools were established during the fiscal year under review, and the elementary schools for Japanese numbered 309, their students aggregating some 31,000, at the end of the fiscal year under review. Of these, 61 schools follow the curriculum for agriculture, 8 for commerce, and 118 for manual training.

B. Higher Grade Schools for Japanese.

As to higher grade schools for Japanese, there were two Middle Schools (one of them being established in April, 1913 at Fusan),

four Girls' Higher Schools, two Girls' Industrial High Schools, and two Commercial and two Elementary Commercial Schools existing at the end of the fiscal year 1915. The Middle Schools are directly maintained by the Government-General. To the Middle School at Keijō, a Training Course for Public Elementary Teachers is attached as hitherto. The Keijō Middle School established a branch school at Hcijō (*Pyōng-yang*) in 1915.

Girls' High Schools in Keijō, Fusan, Jinsen, and Hcijō were maintained by their respective Japanese School Associations, while Girls' Industrial High Schools were established in 1913 in Genzan and Chinnampo by their respective Japanese School Associations.

C. Private Schools.

Private schools maintained for Japanese are one Branch School of the Tōyōkyōkwai Academy of Tokyo, a Commercial School called Zenrin Shōgyō, and several other schools.

The general state of these schools at the end of the fiscal year 1915 (ending March 31, 1916), compared with previous fiscal years, is shown in the following table:—

Description	No. of Schools				No. of Teachers
	Government Schools	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	
Public Elementary Schools . . .	1	308	—	309	1,036
Middle Schools	2	—	—	2	} 50
Teachers' Training Course . . .	1	—	—	1	
Girls' High Schools	—	7	—	7	61
Commercial Schools	—	2	1	3	37
Elementary Commercial Schools	—	2	—	2	2
Senimon Gakkō	—	—	1	1	—
Other Schools	—	—	4	4	38
Kindergartens	—	8	9	17	32
Total	4	327	15	346	1,256
1914	3	301	16	320	1,173
1913	3	268	13	284	1,051
1912	2	212	10	224	870
1911	2	33	161	196	732
1910	1	28	120	149	592

165. Training of Teachers.

The Governor-General paid most serious attention to the raising of a sound teaching force for the common schools, thus following out the principle of the national educational institution. Contrary to the normal school system in Japan, the training of teachers in the Peninsula is effected by taking graduates of the High Schools or Middle Schools (in the case of Japanese) who have already acquired a liberal education, and giving them a special educational training for at least one year. In the training of a native teaching force for Common Schools, the Higher Common Schools in Keijō and Heijō are made use of, since the new educational system came into force, by attaching to them a Normal Course and a Teachers' Short-Term Training Course. A Japanese principal or head instructor being appointed to a native common school, together with a qualified or experienced Japanese teacher, the more the common schools increased, the greater was the need for capable Japanese instructors. Consequently a Japanese Teachers' Training Course was attached to the Keijō Higher Common School in April, 1913; candidates for this training school are limited to the graduates of Japanese Middle Schools. In order to train female teachers for common schools, a normal course was created in the Keijō Girls' Higher Common School.

Thus, in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916, 154 male and female Koreans, and 34 Japanese teachers were turned out and distributed among the native public common schools.

As to training instructors for Japanese public elementary schools, 33 students were graduated from the teachers' training course attached to Keijō Middle School in March, 1916, and distributed among Japanese elementary schools.

166. Text-Books.

Most of the Korean schools, public or private, are required to use text-books compiled by the Government, or those receiving official recognition, if such have been compiled by private individuals. Public common schools to-day mostly use text-books compiled by the Government, as the various books required by such schools have almost all been compiled by the Government, and can be furnished to school children at a price cheaper than cost, or may be lent or given.

Up to the year under review thirteen sets, comprising thirty-nine volumes, for use in common schools, ten sets, comprising twenty-one volumes, for use in schools of higher grade, and four sets, comprising six volumes, for the use of teachers in schools of higher grade were compiled and published. Text-books on agriculture and physics numbering twelve sets, comprising eighteen volumes, were also compiled. Most of the new text-books were written in Japanese in order to encourage the new national language.

Of the distribution of text-books compiled by the Government for the use of students and teachers, those given, sold, or lent during the fiscal year under review reached 869,000 ; further particulars can be seen in the table below :—

Description		No. Sold	No. lent to Public Schools	No. given to Private Schools and Others	Total
1915	Text-books for Use in Com- mon Schools	431,554	216,819	162,530	810,903
	Text-books for Use in Schools of Higher Grade	41,379	588	2,919	44,886
	Text-books for Use in Indus- trial Schools	23,381	462	3,137	26,980
	Total	496,314	217,869	168,586	882,769
1914	Text-books for Use in Com- mon Schools	326,457	251,734	197,882	776,073
	Text-books for Use in Schools of Higher Grade	34,833	386	4,852	40,071
	Text-books for Use in Indus- trial Schools	17,493	1,298	22,067	40,858
	Total	378,783	253,418	224,801	857,002

167. Educational Expenditure.

With expansion in the educational works undertaken by the Government, the amount for educational expenditure allotted in the budget increased considerably each year. In the fiscal year 1916, the educational expenditure, for both Koreans and Japanese, apportioned in the budget of the Government-General amounted to 1,687,743 *yen*, an increase of 219,046 *yen* on the preceding fiscal year, as shown in the table below :—

Description		Fiscal Year 1916	Fiscal Year 1915	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Ordinary Expenditure	Schools	467,918	333,165	+ 134,753
	Text-Books	96,646	89,947	+ 6,699
	Students sent to Japan.	22,588	22,588	—
	Lectures	6,999	11,899	— 4,900
	Building Repairs	6,940	6,940	—
	Total	601,091	464,539	+ 136,552
Extraordinary Expenditure	Subsidies granted to Japanese Schools . .	339,660	326,710	+ 12,950
	Subsidies granted to Korean Schools . . .	602,888	544,370	+ 58,518
	Subsidies granted to Korean Boarding House	6,374	6,374	—
	Subsidies given to Conference of Korean } Common School Principals }	10,560	10,560	—
	Subsidies given to Summer Schools for } Teachers }	3,900	3,900	—
	Subsidies given to encouragement of Indus- } trial Education }	3,900	3,900	—
	Subsidies to increase Solatium given to re- } tiring Teachers }	9,900	9,900	—
	New School Buildings	109,470	98,444	+ 11,026
	Total	1,086,652	1,004,158	+ 82,494
Grand Total		1,687,743	1,468,697	+ 219,046

In addition, a sum of 271,161 *yen*, taken from the incomes derived in the fiscal year 1915 from the Imperial Donation Funds granted to each Prefecture or District, was allotted chiefly to Common Schools for Koreans, and more than 959,581 *yen* was defrayed from the Special Local Expenses Funds for the same purpose, making a total of 1,230,742 *yen*, of which 592,676 *yen* was subsidized by the Central Government. On the other hand, most of the money required by Japanese Schools was defrayed by the Japanese School Associations, though assisted by Government subsidies.



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